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# Farm & Ranch

REVIEW  
October -- 1950



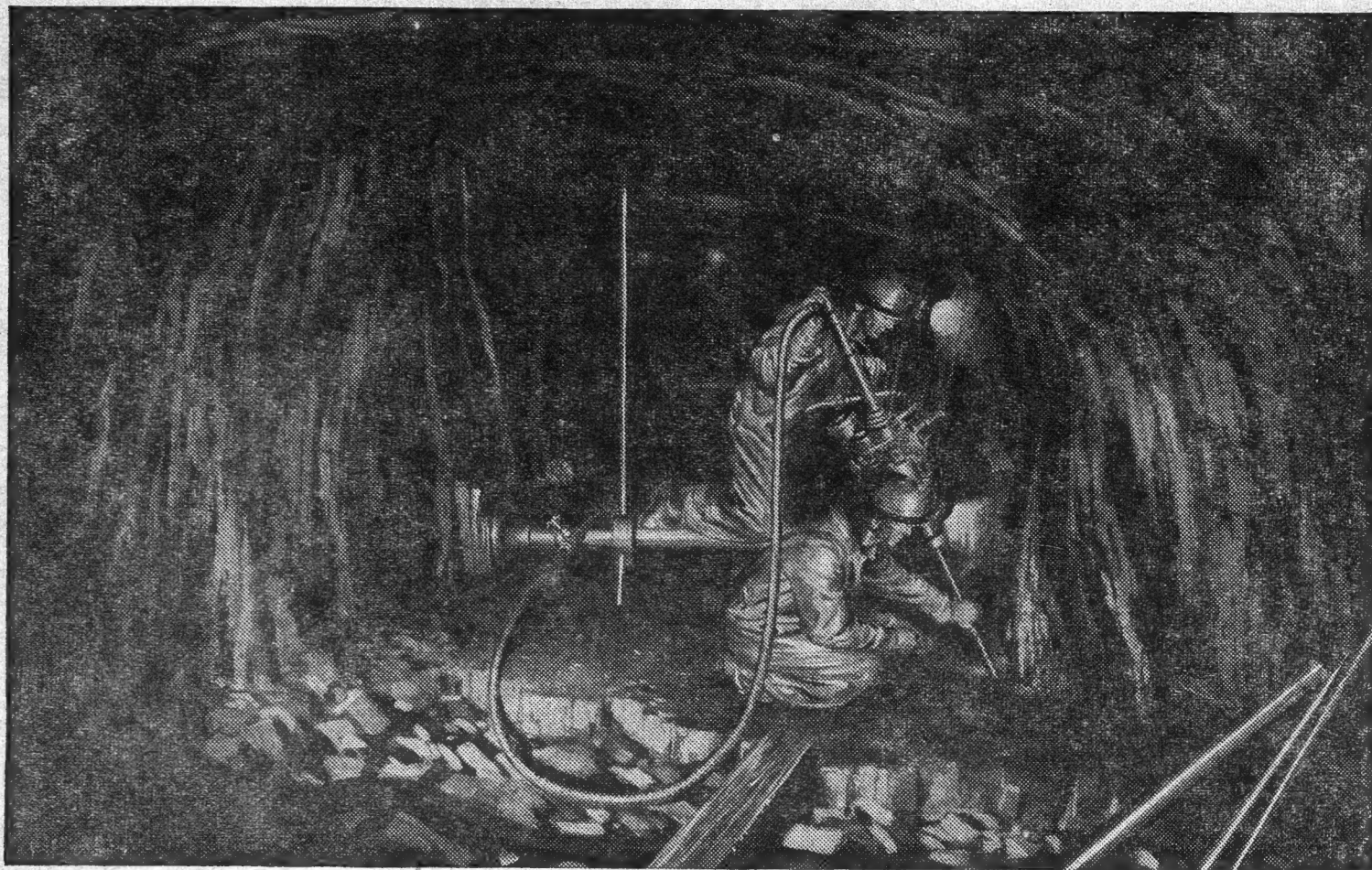
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Don't fail to read the story of Solomon's folly on page 38



## CANADA PRODUCES GOLD FOR ALL THE WORLD



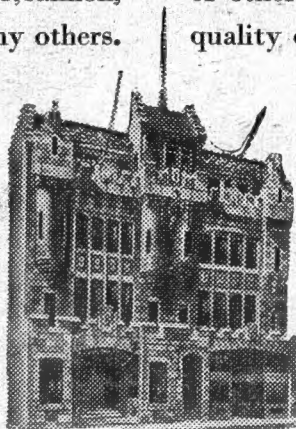
*Canada, world's second largest producer of gold, exports more than ninety-five percent of her product—an important contribution to the world supply of this universal medium of international exchange.*

## Why Seagram's sells Canada first

This is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements which, for the past two years, The House of Seagram has published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages and countries throughout the world. These advertisements feature various Canadian products—lumber, salmon, furs, nickel, apples, plywood and many others.



One out of every three dollars we Canadians earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. This campaign is designed to help all Canadian industries and, consequently, to help put money in the pockets of every Canadian citizen.



Nature has endowed our country with an almost limitless supply of valuable resources. Properly used and converted to manufactured goods, these resources can carry our nation to unprecedented greatness. But first, the peoples of other lands must learn of the prestige and quality of Canadian products.

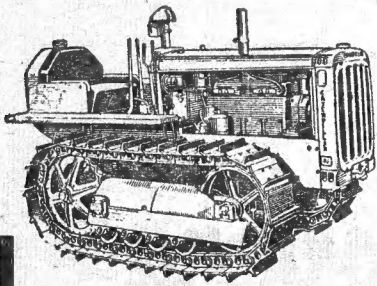


*The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.*

## The House of Seagram



**Works for You!  
Earns for You!**  
All Through  
the Winter!



## CATERPILLAR Diesel **D2** TRACTOR

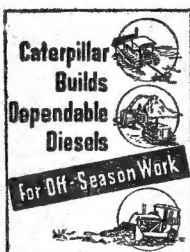
**EASY STARTS**  
in any temperature.  
**SURE TRACTION**  
in any weather.

Your Caterpillar Diesel D2 is a year-round worker. Cold weather is no hindrance to its efficient performance. Right through the winter it will do your hauling jobs and belt work with speed, efficiency and at low cost. Equipped with dozer blade or snow plow it will keep your farm trails and roads open through the winter.

The Caterpillar D2 has an independent starting engine with the power to turn the Diesel even at extreme low temperatures. In addition, the starting engine conditions the Diesel in three ways:—

- (1) Its exhaust warms the air being drawn into the Diesel.
- (2) Warms the Diesel Engine Jacket.
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Designed to give year-round performance, built to take year-round punishment, your Caterpillar D2 not only pays its way in the growing season, but in the off-season as well.



**FREE...**  
A new, 12-page illustrated brochure "Caterpillar Builds Dependable Diesels for Off-Season Work" 8 1/2" x 10 1/2". Shows how a score of other farmers are getting dividends from their Caterpillar diesels all winter long.

TEAR OUT THIS COUPON

UNION TRACTOR & EQUIPMENT CO. LTD., Dept. FRR 10,  
830 - 9th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Please send me your new illustrated brochure "Caterpillar Builds Dependable Diesels for Off-Season Work."

Name.....

Address.....

**UNION TRACTOR  
AND EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.**

Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge,  
Grande Prairie

## Hallowe'en Preparations



## THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

Vol. XLVI

Founded in 1905 by  
CHAS. W. PETERSON

No. 10

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Martha Olson,  
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16



## "ABSORBINE kept my horse at work"

says Martin Paul of Pewee Valley, Kentucky



"I thought my horse would be laid up for a week with shoulder gall 'til I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend Absorbine to any farmer like myself."

Yes, there's nothing like Absorbine for

lameness due to shoulder gall, strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, and congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal.

## ASPIRIN RELIEVES ACHES AND PAINS OF COLD SORE THROAT

**LOWEST PRICES**  
12 tablets ..... 18c  
24 tablets ..... 29c  
100 tablets ..... 79c

GENUINE  
ASPIRIN IS  
MARKED THIS  
WAY



## ☉ Daily Reminder ☉

OCTOBER 1950

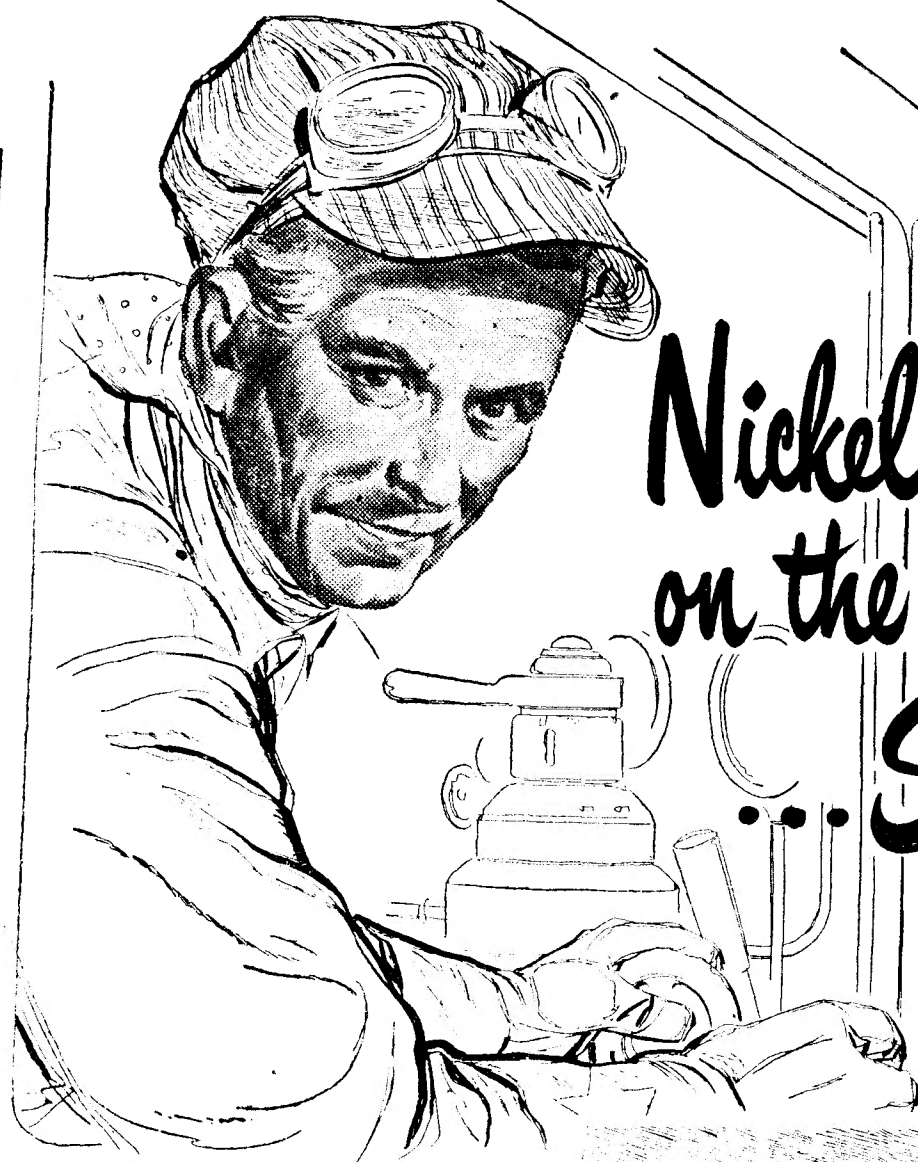
Check with Bank and  
see whether it's possible  
to increase purchase of  
the new series of Canada  
Savings Bonds.

Understand \$1000. the  
limit in the Fifth Series.

SF.6

## Let's hear from Saskatchewan and Alberta

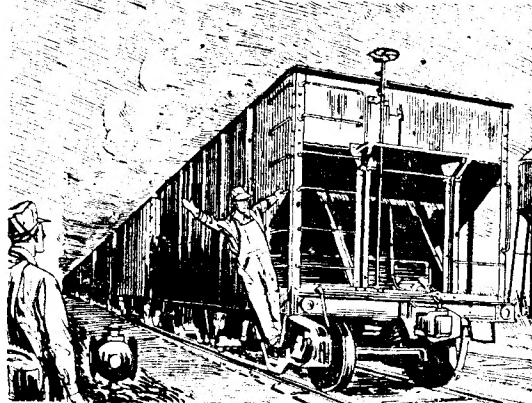
There is romance, humor and abiding interest in the history of these Prairies and their early settlers. On page 12 is the third article we have had from Miss Shipley on the story of early Prairie churches. They have all dealt with Manitoba. But what about Saskatchewan and Alberta? Here is a rich vein of material our free lance writers should be mining.—The Editor.



Nickel's working  
on the railroad?  
...Sure!



In the new diesel electric locomotives Nickel Steel gives greater strength with less weight. Steam locomotive boilers are made of Nickel Steel—tough, strong and durable at high temperatures.



Frames of modern locomotives and railway cars are made of Nickel Steel—stronger, lighter in weight. Springs and roller bearings are of tough, long-lasting Nickel Steel. Many modern trains are largely built of Stainless Steel, containing a high percentage of Nickel.



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Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

IN EVERY LIFE

Canadian Nickel



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO



# The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

## How many stabs in the back can the Wheat Board survive?

**I**F the leaders of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union would pause in their speech-making for a moment there is a question we'd like to ask. It is:

"What are you people trying to do, anyway? Destroy the Wheat Board?"

The question will of course be answered in a loud negative. It will be coupled with an avowal of friendship for the Board and the Board system of marketing. But if the action of the Farmers' Union leaders in trying to stir up agitation against the Board because of grade spread prices is an act of friendship then Heaven protect the Board from its friends!

Coming as it did on the heels of the uproar over the initial price, this senseless agitation can only have one effect — to shake the confidence of farmers in the Board. A couple more shocks like this and the Board may well be discredited in the eyes of many younger farmers. They have no pool of bitter experience with futures markets on which to draw when forming judgments. The thousands of young veterans who have been settled under the V.L.A., for example, have known no other method of marketing their wheat than through the Wheat Board. People who have known only summer cannot understand what winter can be like.

The frost that so drastically reduced both yield and grade was an unmixed disaster.

But in times of disaster it is the function of leadership to keep its head, to provide restraint and counteract hysteria. Leadership that gets panicky and starts a stampede will surely lead any organization to its destruction. The critical condition caused by the frost created the need for constructive leadership of the highest order. The farmers didn't get it.

Before the frost hit, the Wheat Board was faced with a most difficult marketing problem. It would have to find consumers for a 500,000,000 bushel wheat crop. Those consumers would have to have sufficient dollars with which to buy the wheat, and be prepared to pay enough for it to justify the original \$1.40 initial payment.

The frost eased that selling problem by landing the Board with one far more difficult — to find buyers for 100,000,000 bushels of wheat good only for feeding to livestock. The same rains that produced the bumper wheat crop gave the west an abundance of pasture and feeds. That fact alone has made feed wheat of less value than would otherwise have been the case. In order to find any kind of a market for it, it must be priced where it can be utilized as stock feed. This, then, is a real distress crop; an embarrassment to the producers, the Wheat Board and the economy of the country.

To take the position that the Wheat

Board should have set an artificially high price for feed wheat to compensate farmers for the terrible loss they suffered from frost is utterly illogical. The Wheat Board has but one function — to market the farmers' grain for the best possible price and to return to the farmers the net proceeds of the crop.

The Wheat Board exists because the farmers of the West have become convinced that over the long term it provides price stability unknown under the boom and bust futures market system. All the farmers of the West have ever wanted, and ever hoped to get, was a fair average price for their wheat, not \$3 one year and 35 cents the next. Before the Wheat Board, wheat might have been priced at \$1.50 before they planted it; \$1.75 in July before harvest and \$1.00 when they hauled their crop to the elevator. When the price was high they had nothing to sell. When they had wheat to sell the price was often ruinous.

If the farmers of the West can get the average of what our overseas customers are prepared to pay for our wheat, that is the best that can be hoped for. That is all most producers have ever wanted. They have only wanted it without the wild speculative fluctuations that were part and parcel of the futures market system. If the producers of the West want to get rid of the Wheat Board and return to the system that wrought such havoc in the 1930's, they are going about it the right way. Let them go on chipping away at the Board foundations — the confidence in it of the producers — and sooner or later there will be no Wheat Board.

If the Wheat Board is to be the target for unreasoned abuse every time an initial price is set, and every time any other problem of marketing arises, the days of the Board are surely numbered. It can't stand much more of the kind of friendship it has been getting this year.

## The storm signals are up for prairie agriculture

**N**EITHER the Abbott budget or developments in the war in Korea have had the slightest effect in shattering the Canadian delusion that we can fight a painless war, or one that can be paid for by skimming a bit of cream from the top of a large bottle labelled "prosperity".

We can pay for the costs of this war in two ways, by a drastic system of taxation or by inflation. And we can have a combination of both. Mr. Abbott has decided upon the latter and while he understands the danger involved undoubtedly felt that public opinion would not accept the more bitter taxation alternative. Our purpose here is not to argue with the Government over the steps that have been taken, but rather to emphasize some of the consequences to the producers.

Inflation is a compound of many ingredients. One is Government policy, another is trades union wage policy, another is industrial pricing policy. But as one feeds off the others, and in turn is consumed by the others, each is vital to the whole.

Having watched inflation operate in the last war, labor and industry are now fully aware of how it works. So there was at once a nationwide outbreak to "get mine

while the getting is good." Wage increases have been granted to national and local industries. These will increase costs and prices, and prices have started to rise. On balance, there will be no real gain for labor in a wage price spiral. But labor economists do not count on immediate gains. They are long term thinkers, hope that labor will reap the harvest when the inflationary period is over. Then they will have rates pegged high and the cost of living will drop far quicker than wages.

In that they will be right and therein lies the grave danger to the future of agriculture. Inflation is going to weld all kinds of rigidity into our economy. We will emerge with a high cost, high-priced manufacturing and transportation industry. The impact of cost on the primary producers will be increased by the retail mark-up system.

During the depression, retailers had to have a profit of from 30 to 50 per cent in order to make ends meet. That arose from the small volume of business done. But during the last war turnover doubled and redoubled and mark-ups remained about the same. One reason why Canadian prices are so much higher than American

prices, according to those who have done business on both sides of the line, is the whopping difference between profit margins in vogue here. Thus the things that farmers buy are going to go up.

But what of the things farmers sell? The loaded system of comparisons devised by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics can be ignored. Its yardstick is the average for 1935 to 1939, when farm prices were at an all time low. While wage rates and all other prices have more than doubled since 1926, the price of prairie farm production is very little higher than it was then. In its struggle for a fair share of the national income, agriculture has fallen behind. It will fall further behind in any inflationary period, and it will be the first to suffer if prices decline afterwards.

What agriculture must understand very clearly is that inflation does nothing to boost prices of surplus products which are sold abroad. Those prices can only rise if there is also inflation abroad, in short if there is world-wide inflation.

Agriculture, particularly on the prairies, cannot afford to sit back, in face of this prospect and assume that it can get a free ride on the inflation band-wagon. It will discover quickly that the wagon has already left. But a strongly organized prairie agriculture is not without influence so long as it can demonstrate that it is not without

(Continued on page 6)



# Farm and Ranch Editorials

## Two faces of democracy

THERE is one most intriguing aspect of the argument in Britain over shipment of machine tools to Russia; one that points up one of the basic weaknesses in Canadian democracy.

The facts are these: Mr. Churchill charged that the Government was permitting large scale exports of tools to Russia and its satellites that could be used in making arms. Prime Minister Attlee said steps had been taken 18 months ago to see that strategic equipment was not exported. The chairman of the company that was making the tools promptly accused the prime minister of Britain of talking utter nonsense.

Here we have a business man, engaged in presumably a profitable contract, standing up in public and contradicting the prime minister of Britain. That such action places his enterprise in jeopardy, that it may lead to the loss of the contract was obviously not taken into consideration. But in Canada, how different it would have been.

Our business men spend their time around service club luncheons, in their clubs, on trains or on street corners denouncing governments and bureaucrats. But suggest to them that they come out into the open and attack the evils of which they complain and watch them duck down the nearest manhole.

Behind all this is the fact that in Britain public service is regarded as an honor. Men of great responsibilities do not hesitate to find the time in which to serve their community and their country. Here business has set up on Iron Curtain around public office. Employees are forbidden to engage in political controversy and would be fired out of hand if they aspired to public office.

Indeed, they go to great pain and expense to make sure that no word of criticism, no matter how innocent, is ever uttered against any policy of any Government. The effect has been two-fold. It has diluted the quality of our school boards, councils and legislatures. And it has created in the minds of Government officials the belief that people can be pushed around with impunity. It is precisely this fact that transforms ordinary civil servants into bureaucrats. Being human, and dealing with people who will never fight back, it is no wonder they become dictatorial.

If the British business man, a Mr. Greenwood, had been a Canadian Mr. Churchill would never have got his information in the first place. If Mr. Greenwood had been unusually public spirited in Canada, he'd have taken this devious route: His public relations expert would have talked to the publicity director of his trade association or cartel. Then someone would have written

(Continued from page 5)

power. The time for our farmers to plan their campaign of self-protection is now, on the political and economic fronts as well as on the farms. It will have to be a many-sided campaign constructively devised, imaginatively led and vigorously attacked. For prairie agriculture, it is a lot later than most of us think!

a speech for delivery by the president of the association to a service club. It would have been couched in the vaguest of generalities and would have put the audience to sleep.

But in Britain men are still prepared to stand up and be counted when vital issues are debated. They are prepared to speak out and take the consequences. And that is the kind of democracy we like to see in action.

## Winnipeg invents a wonderful theory

THE economic thinking and theorizing that came out of Manchester in the Nineteenth Century has assured that city of an immortality in economics comparable to that of Athens in art. The Manchester school of economics had a profound and lasting impact on the whole world. But somehow we feel that the influence of the Winnipeg School of economic thought will fall somewhat short of immortality. Not, mind you, that the Winnipeg economists are not embroidering a revolutionary idea.

The basic tenet of the Winnipeg theory is that purchasing power has nothing to do with demand. They argue this way: Under the contracts, Britain bought about 600 million bushels of wheat from Canada, at a price substantially below the Chicago futures market price. If there had been no contract, Britain would still have bought the 600 million bushels from Canada at a much higher price.

This overlooks one important fact — the severely limited number of dollars the British had with which to buy wheat. But under the Winnipeg theory, that fact should be ignored. Treat it as if it didn't exist! Well, let's see how it works out on things we know about.

Let's take this year's crop, before the frost hit. It would have provided grain growers with let us say \$500,000,000. Suppose that they decided that one-fifth of that — \$100,000,000 would go for 50,000 new automobiles at \$2,000 each. Now suppose further that the \$500 million shrinks to \$350 millions and the car money goes down to \$70 million. Then suppose that the price of cars increases from \$2,000 to \$2,500. By the arithmetic we all learned in school, all this would mean that collectively we would only buy 30,000 cars instead of 50,000.

But not under the Winnipeg theory! It holds that the same number of cars — 50,000 — would still be bought regardless of the available supply of dollars. Don't try to be logical about this or figure out how it is done! Only remember this: The rise of the price and the reduction of spendable dollars has no effect on the volume of purchases.

Once we grasp this idea, all our troubles are solved. We can stop worrying about wages increases, freight increases and price increases. We can ignore receipts from sales of primary products. These are just illusions that the Winnipeg economists have destroyed forever. We can all have all the cars and clothes and food we want, regardless of the amount of money we have in our pockets.

## Balderdash from Mr. Blackmore

SO long as Social Credit members of Parliament confine their speech making to monetary theory they do not do a great deal of harm. True they waste Parliament's time. True they make their speeches to a House that is empty. True they are utterly without influence on the affairs of this country. Still, they do little positive harm and we suppose that having this indigestible opposition lump in the House of Commons is a negative sort of luxury the country can afford.

But is it the kind of luxury the people of Alberta can afford? Well, let's look at the record and see, for example, how the livestock industry is being represented by Mr. Blackmore of Lethbridge. In the speech from the Throne debate, Mr. Blackmore was discussing beef prices. Here is Mr. Blackmore:

**"Now let us look at beef. Here again there are few countries on the face of the earth better equipped than Canada to produce this foodstuff, yet look at prices. They are so high that I imagine that over 60 per cent of the families in Canada have not tasted beef for a year. They have just not dared buy it. . . . How are you going to get the price of beef down and keep it down? I represent a constituency in which beef is produced, and in which the production of beef could be increased many times. The men in my constituency are afraid to go into beef because the costs are so high they fear that in a year or so prices will fall off two or three cents and they will be ruined."**

Later on in the speech there is this message:

**"When I left my constituency last Saturday the price of beef had fallen two cents as a result of the railway strike and that meant stark ruin to two-thirds of the producers in that constituency."**

Ordinary such balderdash could be safely ignored. Livestock producers this year topped off the greatest bonanza era in history. Never before has the whole industry been so prosperous. Compared with the wheat producers, particularly the thousands of grain growers who have been hit so hard by frost damage, the beef raisers have struck it rich. No one begrudges them their prosperity for they went through lean and trying years when the embargo was on. And they had a hard time last winter with feed shortages.

But surely the livestock industry will take the dimmest possible view of elected representatives who nonsensically cry blue ruin in times of unprecedented high prices. Indeed, the worst indictment that could be made of the industry would be that it could be ruined by a minor decline in beef prices. As we said, nobody listens to the Social Creditors, so perhaps there was little harm done. But does it make sense to the electors of Alberta to go on sending representatives to Ottawa whose value is computed by the influence they do not have and the attention they do not command?



# Immediate re-armament shelves long-term defence plans

By BEN MALKIN

THE impact of the North Korean war will be felt only slightly in Canada during the next few months. So much was clear from the special budget brought down during the emergency session of Parliament several weeks ago. The country will need to raise only a little more than \$50,000,000 extra before next March in order to meet its augmented defence commitments. But it would be wishful thinking to believe that Canada will be able to evade sacrifices for very much longer than that.

It has now been decided to send the special force, comprising a brigade group, overseas in mid-November. Already, defence experts around Ottawa are thinking in terms of raising not merely the 4,000-odd men needed to bring the force's fighting echelons and first-line reinforcements up to strength, but of enlisting 15,000 men for service abroad. When it is considered that more than 70,000 men went through the rolls of the First Division during the last war, although the divisional strength was never more than 15,000 at any one time, this program makes sense. Nothing has happened in international relations in the past few weeks to remove the virtual certainty that heavy defence expenditures and a greater drain on manpower are just beginning for Canada.

In essence, what has happened to the non-Communist world since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea is the abandonment of long-term defence plans in favor of immediate rearmament. Winston Churchill has suggested the mobilization of 60 to 70 divisions for Western Europe's defence of which Canada should supply two or three. The suggestion has been unfavorably received in Ottawa, partly because Churchill has no authority to tell any country how many divisions they should raise. Nevertheless, the day may not be far off when the arrangements for mustering the special brigade group here may have to be expanded to enlist a division for service with the Atlantic Pact countries in Europe. The result on the Canadian economy may well be food, gasoline and clothing rationing, price and wage controls, and a system of subsidies.

## Drifting Apart

It would only be prudent for Canadians to anticipate these measures. There is no evidence of a move toward reconciliation between the Communist and non-Communist worlds. Instead, they seem to be drifting farther apart than ever. The past few weeks have seen a revival of talk of separate peace treaties with Japan, Germany (at least

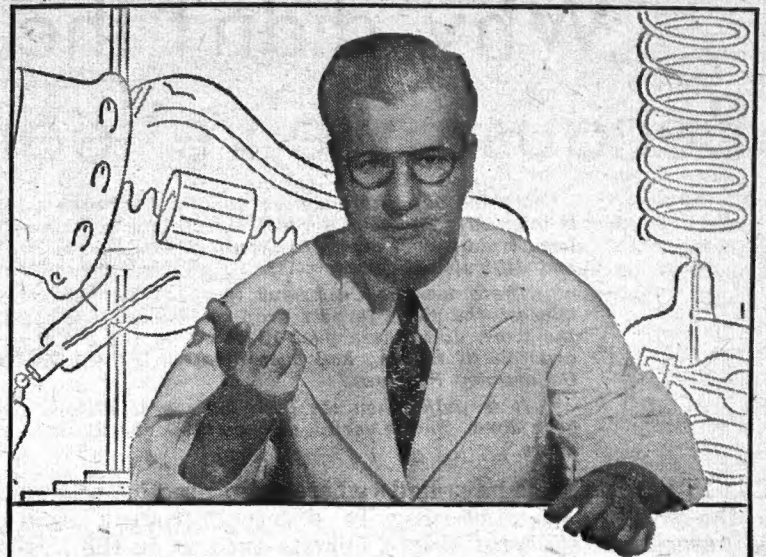
Western Germany) and perhaps Austria. Should such treaties be signed, it means that practically all hope of reaching a settlement with Russia has been lost. The next step is to prepare for war. At Lake Success, although Warren Austin, the American delegate to the United Nations, has pointed out to the Russians that they could stop the war in Korea whenever they wished, the Russians have done everything they could to encourage the North Koreans to continue fighting the U.N. On the periphery of the Communist empire, in Indo-China, Malaya, the Middle East and Eastern Germany, the Russians have continued their pressure against the non-Communist world. The past few weeks have merely seen an intensification of the cold war.

What is heartening is the stiffening of the West against this pressure. Countries like Britain, the United States, France, and Canada, which for several years had hoped they had laid aside their arms for good, were again prepared to get along without many of the comforts of life in order to fight for a free world.

In New York, the foreign ministers of Britain and France met with Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States secretary of state, to hammer out a concrete rearmament program for the West, including the problem of rearming Western Germany. By the time these statemen met, France's objections to rearmament of its ancient enemy had all but broken down, so serious was the Russian threat considered to be.

With the shadow of war overhanging the world more oppressively than ever during the past few weeks, the news has been pessimistic, at least on the surface. Yet in a sense, it has been heartening as well. In the long run, a stable, solid peace on which the people of the world can depend must be founded on good will and tolerance between nations. But lacking that, peace must depend on the armed strength of nations which have no aggressive ambitions. The nations of the West have sharply accelerated their military build-up during the past few weeks, as a result of the Korean outbreak. During the months to come, this build-up should be speeded at a greater and greater pace, if the decisions reached in the past month are implemented. Therein, at the moment, lies the hope for peace in this generation.

**IF YOU MOVE**, you'll want to have your favorite farm paper mailed to your new address. Be sure to send change of address promptly to THE FARM AND RANCH.



## "Don't expect too many miracles in this Push-button Age!"

"Every year science is creating more 'miracles' to make living easier in countless ways. And what we see today is only the beginning of an amazing new era of comfort and convenience.

"But it seems to me that some people are expecting too many miracles. For instance, they believe that, by some kind of magic, old-age benefits will provide all the money they'll need when they retire.

"I believe in security for everyone, but I want mine planned to suit my own individual needs. That's why I have *my own life insurance*. It'll take all the life insurance I've got now, and maybe more, to help provide the kind of retirement income I want and *when I want it!*

"My life insurance is flexible, too. I had my choice of dozens of different kinds of policies. And my life underwriter helped me arrange a balanced programme that gives my family *protection now*, while it builds a better income for my old age.

"Come what may, I'm still relying on my own life insurance. Like millions of other Canadians, I've found it the sure road to security!"



**At your service . . .** To help you meet your future financial needs with made-to-measure planning, your life insurance company serves you through a trained life underwriter. He takes a personal interest in your problems, analyzes the facts that must be considered in building a sound life insurance programme. His services provide another advantage of seeking security the life insurance way!

**The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in Canada**  
and their Representatives

WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS . . . BUILDING PERSONAL SECURITY

L-350C



# Why didn't the dust blow in '50?

## Because we've learned a lot in 15 years

*To find out where we are going it is always useful to pause occasionally to look at where we have been. That is what Mr. Thomson did last March in a notable speech to the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities. We have been trying, ever since, to republish this speech in the Farm and Ranch Review. Because of space limitations we had difficulty in fitting it in. But this time we decided it had to go and here it is.*

*There was no dust bowl in the West this year, despite the ominous signs last spring. Instead we will harvest the third largest crop in history. But what kind of a crop might there have been had it not been for the work done these past 15 years by the P.F.R.A. and kindred agencies? What would the story have been, for example, if nothing had been done with the 1,500,000 acres of near desert that was turned into highly productive Community Pastures?*

*It is only when we look back over history that we can really appreciate the magnitude of the job that has been done. That's useful, and we think it will also interest our readers to go back over the record of the dust-bowl years.*

IT is 15 years since I have had the privilege of addressing this Association of Rural Municipalities. When the P.F.R.A. was begun in 1935, I outlined to this Association's Convention at Prince Albert some of the objectives that were planned at that time, particularly in regard to the soil drifting problem and the water development program.

Many changes have taken place since that time and much experience has been gained. We all realized that action was necessary to meet the immediate problems of the thirties, but in order to cope with the problems of drought that a long-time planning program was necessary. There was no immediate panacea that would cure all the ills of drought and its related social and economic problems.

It was a matter of long-term planning and the obtaining of basic information on the engineering and agricultural possibilities for future development of land for people. That was the second objective of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Since 1935, the Government of Canada have made several amendments to the Act in order to meet the needs of the changing conditions. The Act was designed and has been re-designed to work in co-operation with all Provincial Governments concerned and particularly with the Rural Municipalities.

### The Problem of Wind Erosion

Despite the vicissitudes of drought, I believe most of us will agree that the immediate problem in the thirties was that of soil drifting. I know that to discuss "soil drifting" is history with most of you, but I am prompted to make some reference to this work, while not spectacular, yet I believe it had the most far-reaching effect on the agricultural economy of Saskatchewan.

It was no Government or individual effort, but one of co-ordinated action to meet the problem of that time. Soil drifting came upon the farmer as a result of concurrent drought and the known cultural practices of the previous 20 years. All that was known about using land was the climatic and soil conditions from where the people originated. That is, a land of a more humid climate

where farm practice was entirely different from a semi-dry climate such as on the Prairies. I do not need to elaborate. The problem was there.

Hundreds of thousands of thousands of acres were threatened to the dust bowl era that was apparent in the Western part of the United States. People became panicky, but the press and the publicity were more panicky than the farmer. There was some information in

conditions. The soil drifting problem is still with us, we know what to do to correct it and continued education is vital to the agricultural economy of Western Canada.

### Water Development: Small Projects

The first step undertaken in 1935 was to initiate a water development program for the individual farmer. Engineering services were provided in each district across the Prairies.

by L. B. Thomson

the Dominion Experimental Farms Service to guide a program, but it was limited and was not sufficient to meet the immediate problem and something had to be done.

What was done?

Meetings were held in each R.M., the pros and cons were discussed and then a plan of action decided. The result of this work has been a decided change in dry land farming practices in order to meet the problems of the future. Today there are several factors that assist in meeting the soil drifting problem—

- (1) A complete change in size of cropped field and the recognition of the danger of the exposure of large cultivated soil surface to the wind. The adoption of strip farming as a part measure along with "trash cover" has been one of the main measures for soil drift control.
- (2) The introduction of new implements and the modification of older types to provide for better tillage under different soil and climatic conditions.
- (3) The reduction in speed of travel of modern tractors in order to prevent excessive soil pulverization.

There are many other factors to consider in soil drift control, but the main point I wish to emphasize is that there is basic information available today to guide a soil drift control program. By knowing what dry land farming practices to follow is not the final answer to a solution. It requires further organization among farmers in each R.M. so that they can interpret this information to their local

Financial assistance was allowed to the extent of approximately one-third of the cost for dugouts, stock-watering dams and small individual irrigation projects on the farm. In 15 years the response to this policy has been very encouraging and has made a great contribution to the water needs of the farm:

	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Total
Dugouts .....	2,267	24,429	9,257	35,953
Stock-watering dams ....	1,649	3,417	300	5,366
Irrigation projects .....	485	791	25	1,301
Totals .....	4,401	28,637	9,582	42,620

297 R.M.'s co-operated with P.F.R.A. in the above program of dugouts, dams, and small irrigation projects.

While this number is a substantial improvement from 15 years ago, there is still, however, a great field to develop further the small projects. There is no need for the individual farm to be short of water in the P.F.R.A. area.

The policy of P.F.R.A. is still the same and the same service and assistance will be provided in 1950-51. In the next 15 years I would like to see this total number of small water projects increased to over 100,000, then we will be approaching the water needs on the farms of the Prairie region.

The individual irrigation projects on the farm have made a valuable contribution to the feed resources of the Prairie Provinces. Approximately 75,000 acres of land through P.F.R.A. assistance have been irrigated among 1,301 farmers. In 1949, approximately 150,000 tons of hay was harvested. This is a substantial contribution to the winter feed supply for livestock producers.

I wish to emphasize again

that these small projects occupy a very important place in the agricultural economy of the Prairie Provinces and I would urge the Municipal Councils to extend their efforts through the Agricultural Committees toward making full use of this policy.

### Irrigation Projects

During the past 15 years, every effort has been made to create water storage on the main watersheds in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The main watersheds in Saskatchewan are the Cypress, the Wood River, the Souris, and the Qu'Appelle. On the Cypress watershed, all main storages have been completed mostly on the Frenchman River, Swift Current Creek and Maple Creek. The storages will provide sufficient water to irrigate over 54,500 acres of land. At present over 30,000 acres are being irrigated by farmers on organized projects and on individual ones along the watershed. The remaining land is gradually

being developed and eventually it will all be irrigated.

The development of this watershed alone has already rehabilitated 700 farmers and enabled them to remain in the district. With further development it is estimated that well over 1,000 farmers will be rehabilitated.

Other watershed storages, such as Souris, Wood River and Qu'Appelle, are already serving many farmers for irrigation today. Eventually there will be over 75,000 acres irrigated on these watersheds.

A large part of the storages have already been created by P.F.R.A. and land and irrigation development is necessary to make use of the water. This phase of development all requires time. Other individual water storages in other smaller watersheds can provide sufficient water to irrigate another 20,000 acres of land.

I am mentioning these watershed storages to emphasize the point that in southern Saskatchewan there is still a lot of work to be undertaken in making beneficial use of water, both on existing storage projects and proposed ones. They are scattered over a wide territory and are well distributed.

Aside from irrigation development, the value of these water storages for stockwatering must not be overlooked. Generally, in a dry year most of these streams dry up in July and August. With the storages created,



however, the spring run-off has been conserved and the streams kept alive and running during the dry season. For example, Frenchman River, Swift Current, run a fresh supply of water all year for hundreds of miles in the heart of an important livestock industry. In 1937, these streams were dry and cities and towns had a critical water problem. In 1949, they were alive and fresh, and I do not need to emphasize what this means to a country.

### Community Water Storages

Since the inception of P.F.R.A., projects have been constructed for stockwatering and other domestic use. Groups of farmers, either through R.M.'s or Water Users' Associations have been responsible for the initiation and proposal of such work. These projects have provided an essential need across the Plains.

The general policy of the Government of Canada through P.F.R.A. has been to create water storages wherever feasible. The objective has been to store up spring run-off and then provide fresh streams during the seasonal drought season. Many R.M.'s have been quite active in this program. In order to clarify the position, there is a certain procedure necessary in making proposals for such work. It is as follows:

"Where a Rural Municipality has a water storage project in mind and it will have agricultural and rehabilitation value in the P.F.R.A. area, they must first of all clear the water right and make the proposal to the Province. The Province reviews the project as to its feasibility and as it affects the different Provincial Acts relating to land and water. The Province then makes a proposal to the P.F.R.A. and then a recommendation is made to the Government of Canada, and finally a decision is made as to proceeding with the Project."

The above procedure is necessary if any progress is to be made in getting the job done.

At present time P.F.R.A. is co-operating with 297 Rural Municipalities in construction of 24,600 dugouts, 3,507 dams, 893 dry projects. In addition 87 Rural Municipalities have constructed 100 community or municipal projects in Saskatchewan.

### Community Pastures

The community pasture program has been most active in Saskatchewan. It is undertaken in an agreement between the Government of Saskatchewan and the Government of Canada.

The main objective of community pastures is to regrass land taken out of crop production, reclaim overgrazed pasture land, and place the land under good fence so that the people can make proper use of it for livestock production. Pasture management policies are put into effect and water improvements are undertaken by P.F.R.A. On each pasture a grazing association representing the patrons is formed. This association is responsible for implementing the policy and close liaison is maintained with P.F.R.A. officials.

Since 1938 there have been 81 pastures constructed and 76 of these are in Saskatchewan and 5 in Manitoba. They comprise 1,500,000 acres. The capital cost to date to the Government of Canada has been approximately \$3,000,000. During 1949 over 5,500 farmers were pasture patrons to the extent of 70,000 cattle.

During the past 12 years by controlled grazing and a reseeding program, it has been possible to increase the carrying capacity of these pastures. I believe much more can be done to improve the pastures and

## Nice Farm! Where is it?



No place, really. It is just a realistic scale model built by Leo and Bernard Bunz of Muenster, Sask. The picture was snapped by their mother, Mrs. A. A. Bunz and it won her \$5.

further increase the carrying capacity. A pasture improvement program is underway and in the next 10 years I see no reason why 100,000 cattle cannot be grazed instead of 70,000 head.

Water development is being undertaken continuously and with the 800 dams in the pastures, it is planned to obtain a better use of the pastures.

At the present time these pastures have had contacts with 134 Rural Municipalities. They are a real asset to the livestock industry, their maintenance and improvement for the future is essential. The program recommended for 1950-51 is greatly expanded. The Province of Saskatchewan has made several proposals and the intention is to proceed and complete the work in 1950.

### Major Irrigation and Reclamation Projects

When the P.F.R.A. was initiated in 1935, it was realized that long-term planning was necessary if the needs of rehabilitation were to be fulfilled. The introduction of P.F.A.A. was a counterpart to meet the immediate crop failure situation. It was realized that it was necessary to explore and survey the irrigation and reclamation possibilities of the water and land resources. The reason for the surveys was to determine what land could be developed in order to meet the future resettlement needs.

While many thousands of farmers were moved from south eastern Alberta and south western Saskatchewan to areas in all Western Provinces, where the climate was more favourable, it was realized that greater developments were necessary to provide for resettlement in future years. Even though the percentage of farmers to be rehabilitated was small compared to the total population of farmers, yet they numbered many thousands.

Steps have been taken by the Government of Canada, through P.F.R.A., and today there is sufficient information to provide for resettlement needs. A construction program is underway and further construction plans are in the making.

The first project completely surveyed and now under construction is the St. Mary's Milk River Project in southern Alberta. This project will irrigate approximately 520,000 acres of land. The dam will be completed in 1950 and all canals and other appurtenant works and reservoirs should be completed in 1953. This project will mostly meet the resettlement needs of south eastern Alberta.

The next major survey undertaken was the South Saskatchewan river development which is now named the Central Saskatchewan Development.

Engineering surveys began 5 years ago. Today all pre-investigational work has been completed and the results of these studies are now in the hands of the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan. The Central Saskatchewan Development is now a matter of policy of Governments. Therefore, it will be necessary to wait until those in authority have the opportunity to study the reports and announce policy.

If and when this Development is proceeded with, I am confident that it will meet rehabilitation needs in a very substantial way and could be a major factor in the future agricultural economy of this Province.

The next project investigated was the Canada Land and Irrigation project west of Medicine Hat in Southern Alberta. This project was undertaken in 1912 by a British company. They spent many millions in capital works in order to irrigate land and then colonize it. They ran into many difficulties and unable to complete it. It was only possible to irrigate 57,000 acres of land instead of completing the works for 240,000 acres. The Government of Canada has decided to purchase this project as one for immediate resettlement. It will provide at an early date a further 180,000 acres of land for resettlement.

One other project of major importance is the Red Deer project in south Central Alberta which borders west Central Saskatchewan. Surveys of this project have been practically completed and this will provide for the irrigation of approximately 500,000 acres of land.

### Settlement Needs

While my comments have been largely on irrigation projects of all kinds, it is realized that irrigation development will not completely provide the needs for resettlement and further land settlement in Western Canada. There are several reasons for this statement:

- (1) A new generation of young prospective farmers has grown up. There is not sufficient land on the "Home" farm to provide a unit for all the sons. Therefore, they are looking for new places to make a home.
- (2) Veterans are still making applications for land under V.L.A. and many thousands are not placed.
- (3) There are hundreds of displaced persons who are applying for land, particularly in the irrigation areas.
- (4) Recent immigrants to Canada are applying for land and over 400 have applied for irrigable land in southern Alberta. Some years ago it was difficult to settle all irrigable land. Today there is an entirely different picture.

### Reclamation of Lands

With the above picture in mind, each of the Prairie Provinces have requested the Government of Canada to carry out topographical surveys and other engineering information. These surveys include the Pasqua reclamation in Manitoba, where the Saskatchewan river enters Lake Winnipeg; the Carrot River Triangle on the Saskatchewan side; the two together could reclaim approximately one million acres of land.

Other surveys include many of the important watersheds that are causing serious flood damage. Co-operative work with the Province of Manitoba is already underway and partially completed in 1949. There is a great need for basic information to determine the different measures necessary to protect land against flood damage. Stream bed erosion control and the silting problem are constant dangers that present a threat to a large area of highly fertile land in the Prairie Provinces. A survey program is now underway with the objective of providing basic information for land reclamation, if and when the Governments decide such a program is necessary.

### Dominion-Provincial Co-operation

As the water and land resources are invested in the Provinces it is necessary to have the closest co-operation with the different Provincial Departments. The P.F.R.A. is directed to meet this objective. Co-ordination of activities, however, must go further and that is where the Rural Municipality discharges its responsibility and, in my judgment, the most important of all. Because, no matter what Governments do, no matter how much money is spent on a project, either by the Government of Canada or the Province concerned, the success of the project in the ultimate proper use of land rests with the people who use the land. It rests with the local organization that will lead the people and provide the local Government services so necessary to implement the follow-up program of proper land use.

Local initiative must not be discouraged, no matter if an individual idea is often proven economically or engineeringly unsound. It is ideas that build a country, because if there is no vision then the country will go backward. Ideas stemming from the individual and the local organization are those of importance. Then by all working together, by the trained technician, and the scientist who can provide the basic facts to the practical thinker, much can be accomplished for the good of the country.



"I'm afraid you're taking the sign too literally."



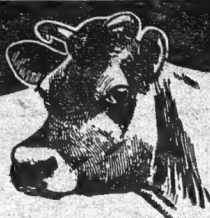
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## Beauty Spot



This lovely view of Island Park was sent in by Fred G. Schutz, Bluffton, Alta.

## Clowns, jet-planes and lights; the insect world has them all

By PAUL HUXLEY

THE beautiful six-legged dragon fly with its four gauze-like wings which enables it to fly so gracefully and rapidly destroys innumerable mosquitoes and can perceive motion sixty feet away. It frequently dodges and zigzags when pursuing its prey, mates in flight and meets with little resistance from the air. Some of the females can lay their eggs on the surface of the water or inside the stems of aquatic plants while they, themselves, are in motion. Such resplendent insects should be protected by law, and should be bred on as large a scale as possible, because of the invaluable service they render mankind.

### Chemical Wonder

Many people who know much about the domestic bee are probably unaware of one important thing, namely, that its stomach is an amazing chemical laboratory capable of turning honey into wax. The most gifted human chemist could not accomplish such a thing however hard he tried. Bees are also extraordinarily observant in that they can fly miles away from their hives yet find their way back without difficulty, because of having "noted" prominent objects on the way. Bees have considerable color sense.

### The First Paper Maker

The despised wasp was the first living creature to make paper and, of course, still makes paper or rather the Queen wasp does, when making her nest.

### The Hercules Beetle

The Hercules beetle, as its name suggests, is the world's largest insect. The male, whose larger and smaller horns act like forceps, is six inches long, but the hornless female is smaller. The larger specimens of this unique insect live in South America but there is a

smaller species in the United States 2½ inches long.

### The Goliath Beetle

Another large insect, appropriately called the Goliath beetle, whose home is in the Gold Coast, has a horny head, powerful jaws, is four inches long, mainly chalky white in color and feeds chiefly on the sap of trees.

### The Artillery or Bombardier Beetle

The colorful Artillery or Bombardier beetle secretes a fluid in the two glands at the end of its body which is evidently charged with a gas. When pursued, the Bombardier ejects the gas-like vapor which explodes like a tiny pop-gun and, of course baffles, discomforts, and usually scares the pursuer. If in serious danger of being caught the artillery beetle discharges in rapid succession as long as it can.

### The Periodical Cicada

The Periodical Cicada, which is akin to the dogday harvest fly, is remarkable in that it is the longest lived insect of all.

It takes about 17 years to become mature and spends the whole of that time, five feet or so underground, sucking the roots of forest trees. Every seventeen years, in late May or early June, enormous numbers of mature cicadas emerge from the ground.

### Black and Red Ants

The ordinary black and red ants though brainless and, in many cases, blind, run one of the most highly organized communities in the world. Among other things they have their "cows" — ie. aphids — which they 'milk' in order to secure their delicious honeydew of which they are specially fond.

Ants expel a small minority of male idlers in the fall, and, rightly or wrongly, destroy the



old useless members of their colonies. Ants are amazing adaptable creatures. They will bore tunnels when crossing railway lines or tiny streams, and one particular ant community was observed to be patiently covering a dead mouse with soil and other material for health reasons.

A little-known ant is the 'Driver' of tropical Africa which is greatly feared by man and beast. Flying about in swarms they will alight on a lion, tiger, or some other wild beast and, unless he rushes in-

to some stream they will madden him, suck his blood, and bring about his speedy destruction. That ant is so named because it drives man and beast, so to speak, to refuge of some kind. Explorers have often seen scores of wild animals fleeing like mad to the nearest river or stream.

The termites, often somewhat incorrectly called 'white ants' live in tropical countries particularly South America. They build a hollow cone-shaped home of mud and saliva about twenty feet high. They have their Kings and Queens, nurses, soldiers, and workers, and always live in pitch darkness. Their homes are so strong that it is almost impossible to dig into them with a spade. Some termite homes in Africa are even 25 feet high. Termites feed largely on wood and cause great damage to timbered buildings, forests, etc.

#### The Firefly

Fireflies, of which the so-called glow worm, a wingless female beetle is a species, emit a shining green light at night time. The light is used by wingless females to attract males and also by both sexes to warn others of the presence of enemies including insectivorous animals.

The cucujos firefly of South America besides providing amusement for children is used extensively by ladies for adorning their ball dresses. Women of Central America use such flies in the same way.

The luminous tropical click beetle is often fastened to a Cuban lady's golden chain or deposited in her lace pocket.

Spanish women wrap fireflies in gauze and use them as hair ornaments.

Natives in tropical countries place several fireflies in a bottle and use them as a 'lantern'.

Some tropical birds, with some aesthetic taste, use fireflies to decorate their nests and also, perhaps, to facilitate the finding of the nests in the dense forests at night time.

Men, walking through dark thick tropical woodland often attach fireflies to their footwear to lighten their path.

#### Prize Picture



The young cooks are Fay and Donald Mitchell of Mendham, Sask., sent in by Mrs. R. Stoltz.

## We still want good pictures, but—

To all the hundreds of readers who sent us pictures during the past months, our best thanks. Unfortunately we were able to use only about one out of 40.

Our experience with almost 1,000 pictures point up these facts: Duplication of subjects caused the rejection of almost half those sent in. Scores of pictures were ruined for publication by chopped off legs or arms, the inclusion of shadows and lack of contrast.

We pay \$5 per picture that can be used in two-column cuts, \$3 for one column. But to earn this money the pictures have to be interesting and extremely clear. The process of printing the pictures causes most of the detail to be lost unless the details are bright and sharp.

So for the fall and winter here are some tips for our amateur photographers:

Snow only photographs effectively in FULL sunlight.

Don't send us pictures of cows, goats or horses nursing or being nursed by other animals. That is one of the really common farm sights.

Don't send us posed pictures of children, no matter how cute. Have them doing something interesting. Make sure the effort isn't ruined by a bad background.

Don't send us pictures made on cloudy days. We can't reproduce them satisfactorily.

Above all, don't send us pictures of dead animals or birds.

And of course don't send us old snaps from albums, or midsummer scenes for use in January, or negatives without prints, or prints less than three inches by five inches in size.

No photos not accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope will be returned.



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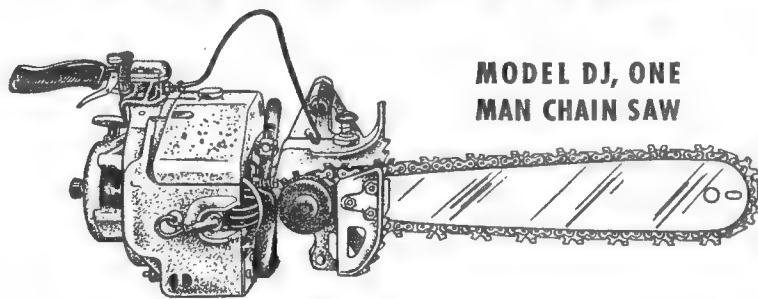
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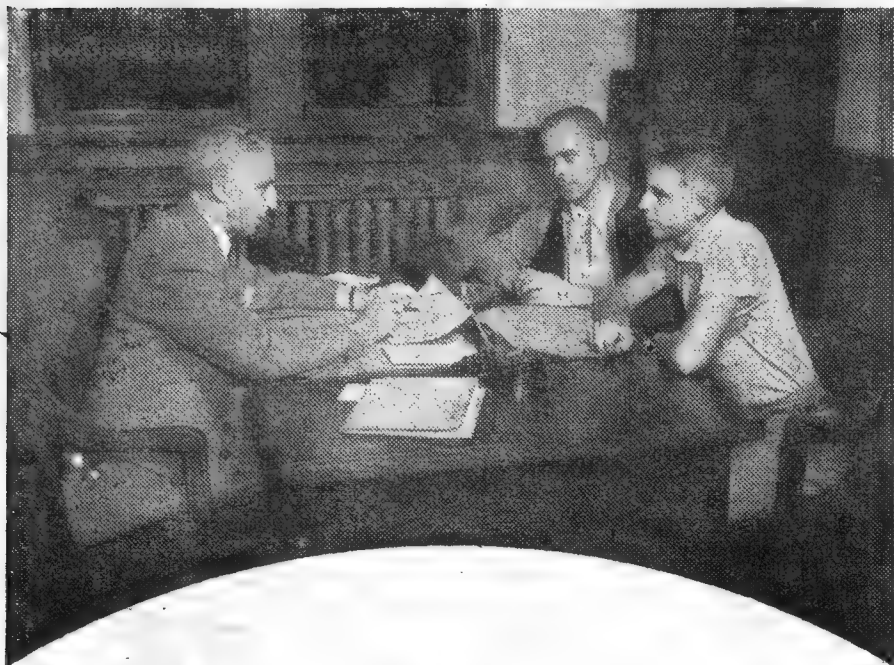
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### Junior Cow-pokes



Mrs. Guy L. McKinley, Box 184, Medicine Hat, snapped this shot of sons, Dick and Warren, at the farm at Wisdom, Alta.

## The romantic history of the "John Black stone"

By NAN SHIPLEY

FOR many years it lay, forgotten and discarded in a farm-field; a grey-pink mottled stone bearing the date 1852 and the initials J.B. Then, when a memorial church was to be erected in memory of the first Presbyterian minister to reach Western Canada, and many incidents in the life of John Black were recalled, the old-timers began to talk about the stone that the minister had used for a time as a pulpit.

Although Scottish farmers were the first white settlers west of the Great Lakes and a minister was promised then as early as 1817 it was not until 1851 that they saw a man of their own faith.

John Black was born in Scotland but when a young man he came to Canada to study for the ministry and selected the province of Quebec for his evangelistic work. He was thoroughly familiar with the language of the people for back in Scotland his first money earned had gone into the purchase of a French grammar. However John's superiors had received so many calls from the Red River Settlement for a preacher to be sent to the wild and unknown country that they prevailed upon the young minister to visit the Settlement and establish a church there. He agreed — on the condition that he would remain only one year.

Transportation from East to West in 1851 was by way of steamboat and stage-coach through the northern States to St. Paul, and from there by ox-cart and canoe to the Red River Settlement. When John Black reached St. Paul he had to find a party travelling north — for 100 years ago the Sioux were still collecting scalps and the terrain between the two frontier communities was alternately treacherous bog and

pathless prairie. And the weather was turning cold — soon the rivers would be frozen and unfit for travel.

He was fortunate enough to meet Governor Ramsay of Minnesota starting out with a large party and the Governor invited the young preacher to join them. Another member on his first trip north was John Wesley Bond, and as the two Johns rode side by side on horseback and in a birch-bark canoe they became great friends. At night by camp-fire light John Black would read from his French pocket Bible while Bond made entries in his diary — vivid accounts of the journey. He describes the dreadful marshes that almost swallowed the ponies and carts — the mosquitoes so thick on his horse's hide he could scarcely tell the animal's true colour. Dried buffalo-dung was the only available fuel to boil the kettle along many miles of their treeless route.

Thinking to make better time when the Governor's party reached the border, sixty road-miles south of the Settlement, John and Bond hired a canoe complete with two half-breed guides. The craft was leaky and had to be dragged up on the shore many times and repaired with white spruce gum. Yet the journey was not too monotonous and wild geese and ducks were plentiful — "swimming fearlessly almost within paddle reach."

### "Winding and Winding"

It was a beautiful September afternoon when the two young travelers stepped out of the canoe at the spot where the Assiniboine river empties into the muddy Red. Here a French gentleman, Narcisse Marion, had a fine home and welcomed them warmly. Bond was particularly impressed with the location of the house which



overlooked the Hudson's Bay stone Fort Garry to the north and the St. Boniface Cathedral to the east. So thrillingly did John Bond describe the scene that when the poet Whittier read Bond's diary he was caught up in the romantic, glowing history of the land and wrote his immortal poem "The Red River Voyageur," without ever having seen the river.

After a rest at the Marion home the young men paddled a light canoe to the Settlement proper almost a mile north. At that time the present city of Winnipeg was roughly divided into three villages. At the Hudson's Bay Company trading-post where a few cabins known as Fort Garry; further along the Red River stood Colony Gardens — now Lombard Avenue the heart of the industrial city centre; still further north the parish of Kildonan grew on the river-bank and was populated chiefly by Scottish or Selkirk settlers.

On Sunday John attended the Episcopal church of St. Johns where most of the Scots worshipped while awaiting their own minister. But the following Sunday, far out on the prairie, so recently an Indian camping-ground, three hundred Scots crowded into and all about the manse that had been completed before John's arrival in anticipation of his coming. Here the first Presbyterian service ever to be preached in the west was delivered by John Black.

All during the winter months the settlers collected material for their first church, driving fifteen miles north to quarry stone, hauling it home on the river ice. Lumber was sawn, nails handmade and lime gathered in readiness for spring erection.

#### The First Flood

But the spring of 1852 brought one of the country's worst floods and everything was swept away down the river into Lake Winnipeg. In letters to his brother John describes something of their experiences.

"The ice on the river began to break up on the 23rd of April and by the 29th it was flooding the low lands. Its increase was about a foot a day and by May 7th and 8th the flood began to carry away houses from St. Boniface and Fort Garry. On Sabbath 9th I preached for the last time in our temporary church — manse — and had to go part of the way to it by canoe."

By Monday the flight to higher land was general and John writes,

"Most of the settlers had from one hundred to three hundred bushels of wheat in lofts which they keep from year to year in case of failure, and now for this there is great anxiety. The first night we camped on the plains without wood or shelter... three days later we arrive at Stony Mountain, a beautiful woody ridge thirteen

miles from the Settlement. A few families are with me but my congregation is scattered — more than 30 miles."

His letters continue to describe the flood — how bridges, rail-fences, cattle and houses were swept away and from 3,000 to 4,000 people made homeless. The settlers living on one side of the river had gone hurriedly in one direction while those on the opposite side raced away in another, and across this great nine mile wide lake John Black made trips by canoe to keep in touch with his people and offer what little comfort and strength he could. He maintained three preaching stations where the people gathered for worship.

It was at the Little Mountain encampment where the settlers assembled before the tent of the Matheson family that John used to stand on a stone. After one of the meetings the young men suggested that the stone be marked, and with hammer and chisel the initials and date were cut into the stone.

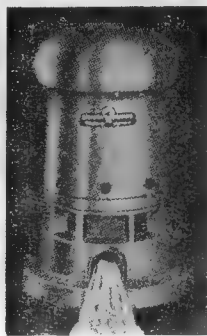
When the waters receded there was a rush to return to the Red River Settlement to salvage as much as possible and to begin seeding. The marked spot on Little Mountain was forgotten. John Black returned east, his year up, but the settlers continued with the work of building their church, erecting a replica of the Old Kildonan Kirk so many had known back in Scotland.

But John Black was enthralled by the west and the following winter returned and opened the church. A few months later he married Henrietta Ross and together they settled in the big manse far out on the prairie.

Much could be written of John Black's thirty-year service in this district together with the fact that the beginnings of the Manitoba College was laid in his home where he gave lessons in latin and the classics to brilliant scholars.

Soon most of the land surrounding the city of Winnipeg was sold and the property upon which the Little Mountain encampment once stood was purchased by Mrs. Lily Field. Mrs. Field was very proud of the historic stone imbedded in the ground near a little poplar bluff. One day in 1923 three gentlemen called — a memorial church was being built directly across the river from Old Kildonan where John Black had preached so long — would she consider surrendering the stone to be set in the memorial church? One of the delegates was Reverend S. Polson who as a small boy had stood before a tent and watched his father and friends mark the stone with a chisel.

It rests now as part of the corner-stone of the John Black Memorial Church, a fitting tribute to the man who fulfilled the first white settlers' 39 year prayer for a Presbyterian minister.



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# The lure of gold still calls, but panning it is hard work

By KERRY WOOD

**A**NOTHER gold rush is on in Western Canada. There have been no rich strikes or new discoveries, but the rush is on just the same. Along western rivers and mountain streams, you'll meet gold-panners again, still using the old paraphernalia of the first gold-boom days: the blackened gold-pans, the rockers and grizzlies and Long-Toms of the exciting days of yore.

There's an ageless excitement about gold-panning that never loses its fascination for men, and right now you'll meet many youngsters and bearded

district of Central Alberta. Apparently the glaciers of the last ice-age didn't extend farther south of that territory. But there are other gold deposits to be found over in the southwest corner of Alberta and in the B.C. mountains: gold quartz and mother-lodes already established there and not dependent on glaciers to bring them from some fabulous hoard in the far north.

Glacial gold is very finely pulverized and not too plentiful. Every spring thaw and run-off carries some of that fine gold-dust down the slopes and gul-



Here's how one prospector pans for gold on a bar in the Red Deer River.

oldsters on the rivers and creeks of the back country, diligently seeking the precious yellow metal. Gold is selling for \$35.00 per ounce this year — that's fifteen dollars an ounce more than it was worth fifteen years ago. Back in the hungry thirties, you often saw men working the gravel bars of western rivers such as the North Saskatchewan, the mouth of the Baptiste, the old beds of the Athabasca and the riffles of the blue-water Red Deer River.

Gold dust has never been plentiful in the gravels of these rivers, because the only gold found in them is what is called Glacial-deposit gold — finely pulverized gold that was spread in a wide area, and thinly, across this western land by the action of the great glaciers of the ice ages, which picked up the gold from some unknown mother-lode or several hoards far to the north and pulverized it and distributed the dust along with glacial rocks and other deposits.

On almost any farm field in the northern part of Western Canada you can find tiny flecks of glacial-deposit gold in the soil, if you wash for it carefully enough and use a microscope to see it. South of an indefinite line beyond the last glacial period there is none of this fine gold-dust — such as the Olds

lies and into the ravines, down to the creeks and rivers. The gravel bars on those rivers become the screening filters and depositories where the fine gold-dust eventually comes to rest, there to remain until the diligent gold-panners seek it out.

It is said that gold-panners working the rivers where glacial dust is found can never get rich, but that doesn't prevent many of them from ambitiously following the streams throughout the open weather from spring to autumn every year.

If they work hard on a gravel bar that shows a promising streak of color, they can usually average \$3 to \$4 per day in earnings from gold-dust. To make that sort of money, they have to rig up rockers or gravel-cradles, shovelling tons and tons of gravel down over the series of cross-bars on the rocker floor, sluicing the gravel with water and thus washing the heavier gold dust out of the sands and silt to the bottom of the cradle. There the gold-dust sticks to the burlap sacking or coarse blanket cloth that has been tacked to the floor of the rocker.

At the end of a week's work, this sacking is carefully removed and washed, the residue thus obtained being saved and gone over very carefully with

mercury or quick-silver to glean out the precious particles of gold salvaged from the gravel. It's hard work and slow work, but if the men who know how to find a productive gravel bar busy themselves in this manner for ten hours daily throughout the open weather period, they can earn themselves a gold-stake that averages around \$3 to \$4 per day for the summer's work. They have to leave the rivers and migrate back to the towns when freeze-up comes, because you can't do any placer-mining when snow is on the ground and the rivers are frozen.

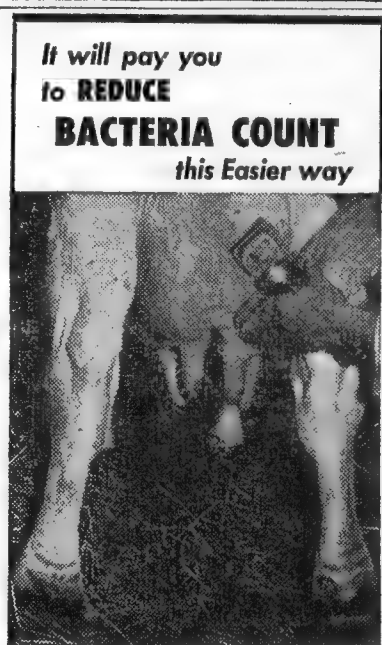
During these busy times, of course, workers can easily earn far more than three to four dollars a day at other jobs. Even so, you'll still find many men out on the rivers and creeks of the back-country, searching for gold. This is an age-old lure that continually attracts men, and it isn't only for the sake of the money to be made. It's a way of life, and has many adherents. Some of them doubtless believe and hope that they are going to strike it rich someday soon, though how they can find a big stake of glacial-deposit gold is something the geologist condemns as utterly impossible. Some of them are lured by the sheer fascination of gold, recalling moments when they found a few pin-head nuggets clustered in the bottom of a gold-pan. But few of them ever become wealthy at placer-mining today.

However, sometimes gold prospectors find more than the bright metal of the sun. There's adventure in the uncharted lands beyond the known horizons, and there's companionship out in the quiet solitudes of the wilds. A man may go alone, but he sees many a wild creature during his wanderings, and hears the lovely song of the Hermit Thrush at evening and the cheery warblings of a Rose-breast at dawn, with the peeping Sandpiper or melodious Dipper to keep him company during the warm noon-time. A shy deer comes to the water's edge to drink, while from his camp fire he sights many a mighty moose or comical black bear. The whole wilderness is his flower garden, the unfenced forest is his private zoo. Perhaps he never makes a money-strike out there in the wilds, but he may find a wealth of happiness and health and contentment. There's a good sort of gold in that sort of strike, too.

## "I Saw . . ."

... One morning when I got up and looked out the window I saw our pet crow, Dick, standing beside Spooky, our small dog, and she had her lips curled up and the crow was busy picking her teeth.

J. Stanley Bargholz.  
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## A falling barn rekindled fond memories

By DOUG. RATHWELL, Namaka, Alberta

"JUST another barn coming down," many may say. But there are many memories locked in the feeble walls of this once staunch old barn. For awhile the horses contentedly munched hay, in the lower part, the family lived in a comfortable apartment sealed off in the large, spacious upstairs, or hay loft, as it may be called.

For many years they lived there, while the green acres of prairie wool and buffalo grass slowly yielded to the plow, and were replaced by golden acres of grain waving majestically in the hot Chinook winds which swept the plains.

A few charred boards on the roof shows where an overheated pipe nearly caused a disaster, while some burned boards by the stairway tell of a nasty fall while carrying out ashes.

The wind, gently rocking the building, filled strangers with terror, but merely rocked to sleep those who were used to it.

As the years passed, a large, modern house was built, and the horses slowly faded out. A tractor was backed into the stall formerly held by "Doll" and "King", while a "jeep" claimed still another stall; garden tractor, etc., held other places. Oh, yes, the south-west stall was reserved for "Lady" and "Queen". The alleyway was just right for a car and truck, bumper to bumper.

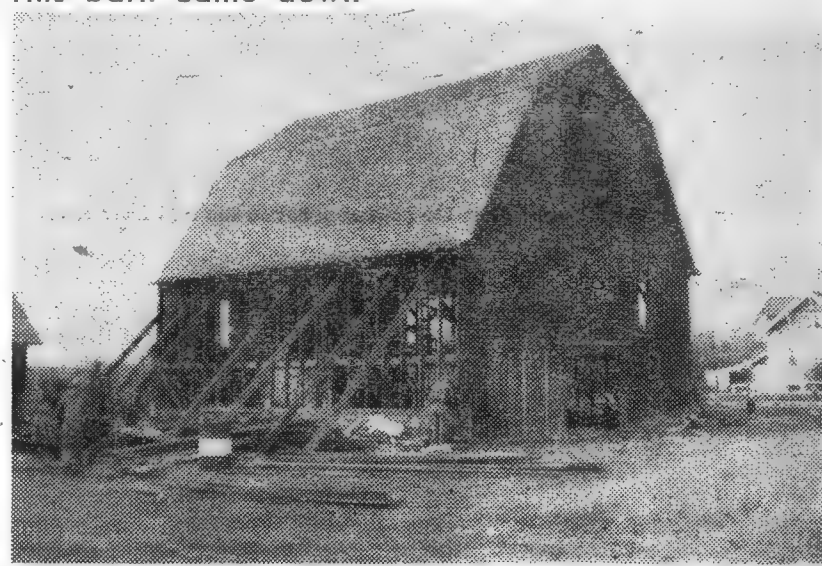
The building of the new shop and machine shed sealed the door of the barn, for its days of usefulness were over.

Several neighbors came along with the inevitable advice of the only way to tear it down, but its owner, Mr. L. F. Wheeler, decided to tear it down his own way.

"It may not be according to Hoyle, but Hoyle has been running things too long," he said.

First, out came the stalls and loft floor. Once when we were standing on a two-by-six, about ten feet off the ground, a mouse

This barn came down—



## Fall seeding of forage crops

FORAGE crops can be seeded at two different periods in the fall, early fall — August 20th to September 10th, and late fall — after October 20th. Grass seeded early in the fall usually makes sufficient growth to withstand the winter, while grass seeded late in the fall normally does not germinate but starts growth very early in the spring. The period between September 10th and October 20th is a poor time to seed forage crops, because the seedlings do not develop sufficiently to withstand the winter.

Several important points must be remembered when choosing the time of seeding. Early fall seeding should be undertaken only when surface moisture is good, and no grasshoppers are feeding at the time. It is also desirable to seed on

a good seed bed, firm summer-fallow or clean stubble.

Late fall seeding is the safest time to seed most forage crops. Weed covered abandoned farm lands should always be seeded at this time, and it is the best time of the year to seed in stubble.

The choice of forage crops for dryland is very limited, and only crested wheatgrass, brome grass, and slender wheatgrass are recommended. The latter is short-lived but yields well for three years after seeding. Alfalfa may be used in mixture with the grasses, but it should be seeded either late in the fall or early spring. Sweet clover is very sensitive to frost in the seedling stage, and should never be seeded in the fall.

The crop suitable for seeding in sloughs, which are flooded for up to eight weeks each spring, is Red Canary grass. This grass withstands many months of flooding, and pro-



ran along the plank towards Alvin. He started to yell, and jump up and down, banging at the mouse with a "goose-neck". At last the mouse fell off, dead. Alvin said he killed it, but I think he made such a noise the mouse had a heart attack, fell off and broke his neck.

Tucked in odd corners were copies of old papers and magazines. One was an old "fashion" magazine showing pre-war styles, and I mean World War One!

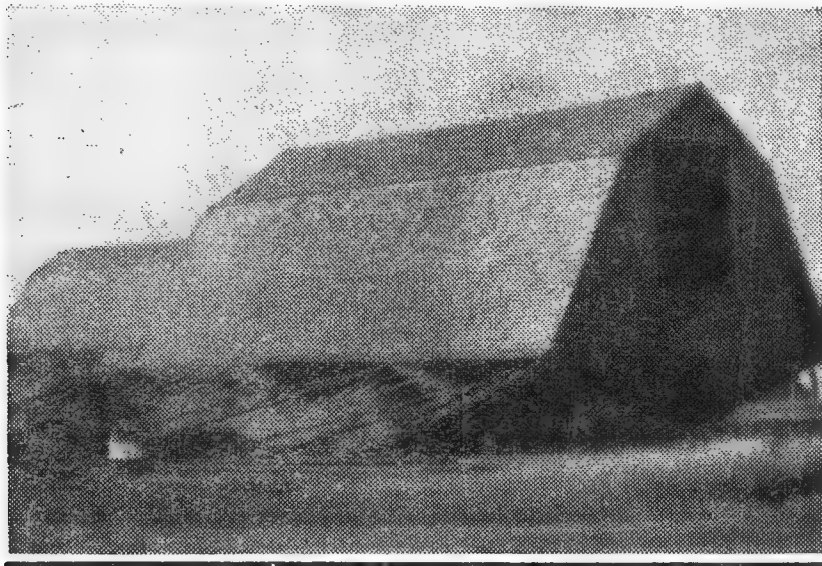
Food prices were really amazing, bacon was twelve cents per pound, and all else priced to match.

One news report told of a French pilot breaking all records by staying aloft for six hours and ten minutes, and he flew two hundred and eighty-three miles.

In a 1910 paper was a joke about a butcher who put up a large sign saying, "We serve our meat to the King." Next day a rival firm put up a large sign with these simple words, "God Save the King."

After reading the papers, we got back on the job, and stripped the boards from the sides of the barn, leaving the large hip roof standing on the studs,

—like this!



duces good yields of palatable hay. The seed bed should be well prepared, and the grass seeded late in the fall with a drill. It is important that the seed is covered with soil, because otherwise the seed floats to the slough edges, and no stand is obtained in the centre of the slough. The grass comes up the next year after the water dries up.

All forage crops must be seeded shallow, about one-half to one inch deep. However, the seed should not be broadcast because surface moisture conditions are usually too dry to allow germination to take place. The seeding should be done in 12-inch rows. This can be accomplished by plugging every other run of the drill.

For further information, write to your nearest Experimental Station, or Agricultural Representative.

giving it a very spidery appearance. With the idea of safety, we put several braces propped against the side. This made it look somewhat like a long-legged centipede.

A long cable was wrapped around the barn and hitched to the tractor. A stiff wind began to blow, and rock the barn, so we got out of the way and started to pull with the tractor.

Time and time again the tractor surged forward tilting the barn to an almost unbelievable angle, and time and time again the barn swayed back to an upright position. At last it swayed too far, and there was no return.

Instead of the loud resounding crash we expected there was a great "whoosh" of air as the huge roof acted as a parachute cushioning the fall. Surprisingly there was very little breakage.

Dense clouds of dust billowed up around the remains of the barn as the rush of air went through every crevice, and, who knows, maybe it was this dust which caused the choking in the throats of those for whom the barn held fading, but never forgotten memories of the days of the vanishing past.

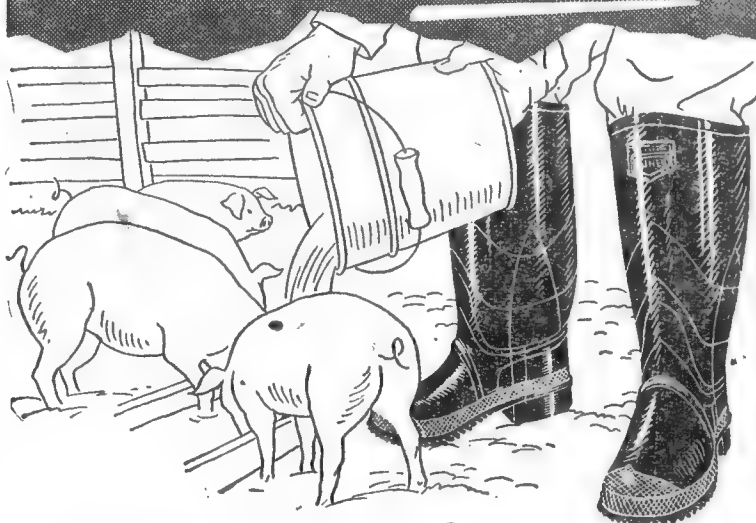
## Back to the Spanish Main

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company which operated cruises to all parts of the world in the '30's, will re-enter the cruise field this winter when Flagship Empress of Scotland makes a series of seven voyages down through the Caribbean ports of the storied Spanish Main.

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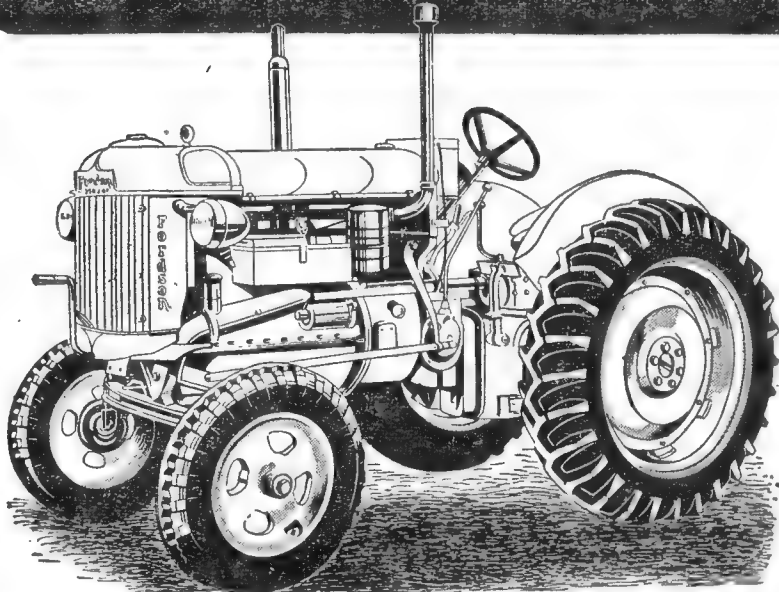
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## The Peter Felt orchard— beauty spot on the prairie

By ELOISE C. DeBOLT

IT might have been just another farmstead surrounded by a huge grove of trees!

That was what we thought as we slowly approached the home of Peter Felt, eight miles southwest of Mortlach, Saskatchewan. But it wasn't just another grove of trees as we soon discovered when we drove into the lane.

Long years of hard work were evident on every side from the stately rows of apple trees and the lush vegetable gardens, to the riot of blooms in the park-like flower garden.

We had often heard of the Felt orchard during the years, and it was indeed a thrill to have the opportunity of walking through it and to talk to "Pete", lovable old Swede, who has been the master mind behind the venture that turned a spot on the open prairie into six acres of profitable beauty.

It has taken 46 years to accomplish the fete, Mr. and Mrs. Felt having homesteaded on the farm in 1904.

Both born in Sweden, the Felts were married in Minnesota in 1896, and for eight years they farmed in Lake Itasca district at the source of the Mississippi River, before coming to Canada.

Tall and straight, Peter Felt certainly gives the lie to his 80 years. With twinkling eyes he came to meet us and show us around the farm. Still retaining his soft Swedish accent he answered our questions about the orchard and volunteered much information himself. He didn't know why he decided to try raising fruit trees, but his parents had been farmers, and he always had liked to grow things. The first years on the homestead though, he had been kept busy with the farming operations and Mrs. Felt had the garden to herself. It wasn't until 1913 that they went in for the fruit trees.

Walking through trees loaded with apples, crabapples, plums, cherries and apricots, it seemed incredible that we were still in dry Saskatchewan, land of wind and dust.

"Florence," "Hibernia," "Rescue" and "Transcendent" were just a few of the varieties of apples brought to our attention by Mr. Felt. There was also a small "Snow" apple tree that he said was the best he owned. It was eight or ten years old and had been bearing fruit for three years. The branches were heavy with fruit though he insisted that this was not a good year due to heavy hail damage last summer. To illustrate his point, Mr. Felt pointed to the scars on the branches, counting as many as twenty places on one limb where the hail had broken the bark.

### Frightful Storm

One plum tree had great portions of the inner branches completely ruined by this hail storm. There are disappointments from other causes too, however, and a late frost last spring killed all the blossoms resulting in a total yield of one apple and six plums.

Mr. Felt considers that the 1948 crop was probably the best they have experienced thus far, and he proudly pointed to one apple tree that had yielded six bushels of apples that year.

Three giant silver spruce trees caught our eye, and we learned that these had come from Iowa in 1907. There were many tall maples and caraganas, and in one corner several that were unfamiliar to us. One, loaded with small prickly fruit we found to be a horse chestnut and another was a black walnut. There were also four filberts doing well in this unfamiliar climate.

Each year something new is added to the orchard. Many of the fruit trees originally came from Iowa, Valley River, N.D., and Estevan and Neville in Saskatchewan but the most, and especially in late years, have come from the Morden Experimental Farm in Manitoba.

Leaving the orchard we crossed over into the vegetable gardens where we found tall corn, tomatoes, raspberries and strawberries. We were loath to leave this last corner where our genial host invited us to help ourselves.

Here in the vegetable garden, Mr. Felt has this year installed a system of irrigation that he feels will soon pay for itself. A natural pond has been dammed and a small engine supplies the power to pipe the water into prepared ditches that run through the garden. He hopes to enlarge this system now, making ditches all along the hedges and to put in a sprinkler system in the centre of the garden.

Birds flock to this spot and one mallard family has made its home in the pond for several years. They have become so tame that they come to shore and beg for food.

In the well house, Mr. Felt showed us where a swallow had taken possession of the place and built its nest on top of a dipper which attached to a chain had been casually hung on a nail. So strongly is the nest constructed that the dipper cannot be moved without considerable force. Until the young bird hatch the family is using other drinking cups and Mr. Felt says he intends to preserve the nest when the birds leave.

Crossing through a corner archway from the vegetable garden we found ourselves in a





Here is Mr. Felt with his Grandson, Frank, at one of his heavily-laden Snow apple trees.

peony-paradise that was so beautiful we caught our breath. Later we learned that these plants had come from Dr. Brethour in Toronto. Other flowers bloomed there too: masses of tiger lillies, blue stocks, pansies, flaming red poppies and many more, while along the wall giant hollyhocks were loaded with buds just ready to burst into bloom.

In the centre of this loveliness was a huge caragana tree, so symmetrical in shape that we asked who had trimmed it. It was a surprise when our host assured us that it had never been touched. Deep snow drifts every winter accounted for the lack of branches around the bottom of the tree.

Much later in the homey atmosphere of the Felt living room we chatted with Mrs. Felt, who is 75 and who, because of a leg injury, was unable to accompany us on the tour of the garden. With sweet friendliness she told us of the joys and sorrows that the years had brought them. In 1918 they lost four of their children within a few days during the 'flu epidemic and it took many years to recover from this blow.

Of their nine children the other five are still living and one son, Walter, with his wife and two children, Patsy and Frank, live in another house in the same yard. Walter now does all the farming on the half section of land and does most of the heavy work connected with the orchard. He was just recuperating from a siege with blood poisoning in his hand and the whole family were distressed that we should see a few weeds in the gardens.

Mrs. Felt makes hooked rugs in her spare time and modestly showed us some of her work. She told us that this was the first year that she had not worked side by side with her husband in the orchard.

As could be expected with a beauty spot like this, the Felts have many visitors from all over Canada and many places in the United States. They like company and are always happy to show people around the place. Under the trees Mr. Felt has erected picnic tables for the use of friends who come to spend the day.

...

● There is a policeman in every man's conscience; you may not always find him on the beat.

—Punch.

"I Saw . . ."

Whilst working in the garden I heard a great commotion with the birds, and, on investigating I saw a long, thin snake with a young bird in its mouth and the parent birds were trying frantically to take the young away. I killed the snake with my shovel, and the wee birdie seemed unharmed. The parent birds were not the least afraid of my presence and all flew happily away in a few moments after the little one had recovered from the shock.

Mrs. T. D. Brooks.  
Coaldale, Alta.

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Special new Jaeger adapter with fittings for Fordson Tractor. Complete to install \$31.70, with new 4-cycle B.T.H. magneto, impulse starter. Complete \$55.45. Guaranteed.  
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## Good land is becoming scarce for Saskatchewan settlers

**SASKATCHEWAN** is rapidly approaching the limits of land resources suitable for agricultural settlement, according to Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet. Contrary to the belief of many people, the amount of crown land is very limited and the greater portion of it will require extensive, time-consuming and costly drainage development and legal survey work before it can be made available for settlement.

The exact acreage of available new lands is still unknown. Three years ago, however, the Saskatchewan department of agriculture started a program of surveys to determine the amount of land suitable for agricultural purposes. This work was intensified last year by expansion of the staff of trained land inspectors and it is now being carried forward with all possible speed.

When determining new areas suitable for settlement a reconnaissance survey is made first, to locate available blocks which show promise. Areas found suitable are then legally surveyed and subdivided by quarter sections. After careful individual inspection and classification for agricultural purposes, quarter sections are combined into economic farm units for final allocation.

Last year, 100,000 acres were inspected — the first sizeable areas of available lands for new settlement classified on a quarter-section basis as a preliminary step to allocation. These lands were in the best potential new areas and were adjacent to present settlements.

Only 75,000 acres were found suitable for cultivation units. This land can be allocated for new settlement in 1950 and for additions to under-sized units.

This year's inspection program will be stepped up to cover approximately 300,000 acres. This area may provide 150,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation units, which will be made available to farmers in 1951. This will exhaust the small new blocks on the fringe of settlement.

### Carrot River

The only other extensive area available for development is that running northeast from Carrot River. It lies between the Saskatchewan and the Carrot rivers and extends to the Manitoba border. Very little detailed information is available regarding the soil of this area. It is believed, however, to contain a sizeable amount of good agricultural soil.

The problems of opening up this area are tremendous. No legal land survey has been made. The area is practically inaccessible. It is subject to

flooding. Development will depend on heavy expenditures for drainage and possible dyking and rechannelling of the Saskatchewan River. This may require joint action on the part of the Dominion and the Province. Flood danger, although always present, would be greatly reduced by construction of the South Saskatchewan river dam.

It is not yet known how much land can be made available in the Carrot River triangle in the future. Estimates range from 600,000 to 800,000 acres. In view of the problems involved, it is unlikely there will be any land for settlement in this area of the province before 1953.

In the near future then, the maximum amount of land which can be made available as cultivated farm units will be approximately 200,000 acres in small blocks on the fringe of settlement. It will amount to a maximum of 400 units in the next two years. All available new land in the province—both in small blocks and in the Carrot River triangle — will provide only enough land to establish a maximum of 2,000 new farm units, or its equivalent in new and expended units.

This problem must also be considered from the standpoint of the need for land. The average minimum size of farm required for an economic unit in Saskatchewan, even on some of the better soils, is three-quarters of a section. In 1941, two-thirds of Saskatchewan farmers had less than this.

### Urgent Need

At least one-quarter of these have an urgent need for additional land. In other words 20,000 Saskatchewan farmers have an urgent resettlement problem and an additional 40,000 require more land to make

### Risking 45 lives



This loft full of kittens came from Gladys Hughston of Warwick, Alta.

their present units economic and secure.

To meet this tremendous need the new land available for settlement within the next six years will amount to less than two per cent of our present area of occupied farm land. The maximum of 2,000 units involved, most of which will require extensive drainage and clearing, would meet only one-tenth of the demand of farmers now in an urgent situation. Thus it is seen that land is not available to meet all demands. Many persons who want to buy farms or to farm more land will be able to do so only by buying privately-owned lands.

In allocating new lands under the policy now established in the fringe areas of settlement, preference will be given to local eligible farmers. Eligible persons with basic agricultural background, living near available lands and whose need for agricultural establishment is evident will be considered next. In view of equipment costs special consideration will be given to applicants interested in operating on a co-operative basis.

A continuous connection with farming will naturally carry a preference as against an intermittent farm background. In all cases where eligible applicants are dealt with, all other things being equal, veterans will receive a preference.

After the land in an area has been inspected for disposition it will be advertised, applications will be invited and eligible applicants dealt with, as far as possible, on an area basis. Final allocation will be decided by a land allocation committee which will, wherever practicable, hold local sittings to make dispositions.

All land will be leased on a 33-year basis. The primary purpose of this lease is the well-being and security of the farmer. Need for initial heavy land purchase commitments are removed, allowing the farmer's financial resources to be fully available for development. Rental rates will depend on the soil rating and productivity of the land and will vary from one-sixth to one-tenth of the crop. A clause in the 33-year lease relieves the lessee from paying rent in a crop failure year.

All improvement fixtures, with the exception of clearing and breaking, will belong to the lessee and this equity will be protected in the event of a transfer of lease. To pay the farmer for clearing and breaking done no crop shares will be collected until all his costs for clearing and breaking, up to \$25 an acre, have been paid.

To avoid hardship and privation on the part of settlers in the future, new land will be opened for settlement only after very careful study. The effect of clearing land on natural watersheds will be considered. Land which may be



more suitably utilized for forestry and conservation will be left in its natural state, having in mind problems such as rapid drying up of creeks, lowering of water tables and wind and water erosion. Considerable land thus may be best utilized for lumber production, woodlots or water conservation projects.

...

## Auction sale of U.K. cattle

**A**N auction sale of foundation breeding stock, donated and specially selected in the United Kingdom, will be held in the Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, Manitoba, on Saturday, October 21, 1950, commencing at 1:00 p.m., Central Standard time.

Proceeds from this sale will be used to assist in re-establishing livestock producers in the Red River Valley, who suffered heavy losses in the recent flood.

The only breeds to be included in this sale are Shorthorn, Hereford, and Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle, Jersey and Ayrshire dairy cattle, Red Poll cattle, Suffolk sheep, and Large White pigs (Yorkshires). This shipment will consist chiefly of females, but there will be a few sires included in each section. All animals are excellent representatives of their breed, fit to be added to or to head any herd or flock in this country. A total of 49 cattle and 21 sheep and pigs will comprise the shipment.

For full and final particulars, and for sale catalogues now being prepared, write direct to John H. Conner, Livestock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Legislative Building, Winnipeg, who has been appointed Sale Manager.

Important — Those desiring personal accommodation in Brandon at the time of the Sale should write immediately to S. C. McLennan, Manager, Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, Man.

## Happy Collie



Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, Box 2, Greencourt, Alta., gets a laugh out of "Pat" the family Collie.

# Wise Farmers are planning for next year

**NOW!**



## Look ahead! Place your order for COCKSHUTT COMBINES

**EARLY!**

Wise Canadian farmers who know NOW that they will be needing new Combining equipment to harvest next year's crop successfully, should be placing their orders early! They have the experience of past years to guide them.

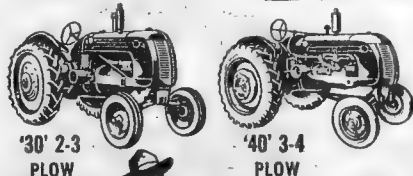
And judging by the steadily increasing number of Cockshutt Combine orders now being received... for next year's delivery... the experienced Canadian

farmer IS looking ahead, IS making sure that when the 1951 harvest rolls around the equipment he requires will be where he wants it when he wants it... RIGHT ON HIS FARM, ready to go into action the moment he needs it!

No matter what your harvesting problems are, whether you require the speed and tremendous threshing capacity of one or more of the big Cockshutt Self-Propelled Combines, or the equally efficient and economical operation of the smaller Cockshutt Pull-Type Combine... you need go no further than your nearest Cockshutt Dealer!

**COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED,**  
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COCKSHUTT TRACTORS have LIVE Power Take-off



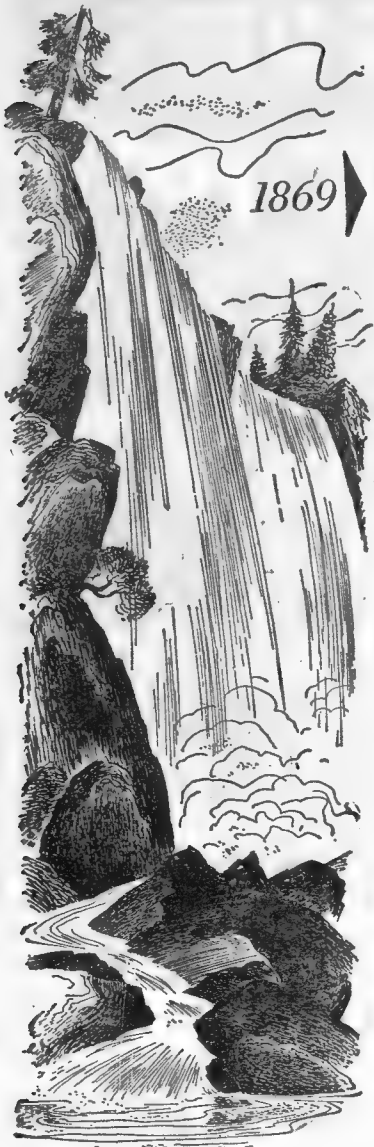
**Make more... Save more... with COCKSHUTT... The complete line!**



**COCKSHUTT FARM EQUIPMENT**

• There is a Cockshutt dealer near your farm

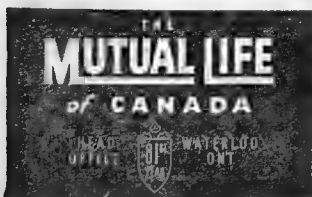
**PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 112 YEARS**



## A million horsepower behind these tumbling falls . . .

In the days when The Mutual Life of Canada was founded few people dreamed of the vast sources of energy for light and power that lay hidden in the huge rivers and tumbling cataracts of this land of ours. Yet engineers were soon to harness these great waterways and today four hydro-electric horses are working day and night for every Canadian family to bring them the luxuries of electrical living and run our expanding industry . . . and among those who help make this possible are the policyholders of the Mutual Life of Canada.

FP-20



LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST

## Town-bound farmers take their houses along



By MRS. AGNES RUTH, Hayter, Alberta

WITH the turn of events where the rural school children are being vanned to the towns and villages, many rural people are doing as an old nursery rhyme states:

"The turtle can not sell his house or rent it, For where he goes his house goes too and nothing can prevent it."

So it is with our farm houses as you will see by the accompanying picture. This is one of the many houses that have been

moved by my son, Meryl J. Ruth. Some have been moved a distance of thirty to forty miles; and large houses, too. The outfit he uses was built by himself, by salvaging discarded truck wheels and some discarded wheels from old threshing separators. He also built a winch to pull houses off the foundations. On one house, a brick from the chimney remained on the roof while moving the house a distance of 28 miles over some rough roads.

## Saskatchewan farm mechanics course

A TWO-MONTHS farm mechanics course will be conducted at the Canadian Vocational Training School, Saskatoon. This course will be put on twice during the winter, the first class being from October 31 to December 22, 1950, and the second from January 3 to March 2, 1951. The purpose is to develop mechanical skills for use on the farm. Instruction will be in practical shop work accompanied by lectures in certain subjects.

### Motors and Tractors

Maintenance and repair of gasoline engines; motor tuneup; overhaul; ignition, carburetion; clutch, transmission, differential; fuels and oils; maintenance of diesel engines.

### Farm Machinery

Maintenance, adjustments and repair of tillage, seeding, haying and harvesting machinery, spraying equipment, etc.

### Farm Carpentry

Care and use of tools. Rafter cutting and general construction and maintenance of farm buildings; concrete work; insulation and ventilation.

### Electricity

Selection and maintenance of farm lighting plants; simple wiring; electrical code and legal standards.

### General Agriculture

Lectures on principles of successful farm machinery operation, selection of equipment, management for greatest efficiency, machinery in relation to

soil conservation, land use and weed control; home water systems, etc.

### Metal Work, Welding and Cold Metal

For farm repair and construction.

The above course is available for young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years. Each student will be notified as to whether his application is, or is not, accepted. There is no tuition fee charged while all tools are provided. Students should bring overalls, rubber soled shoes, loose leaf note book. A list of boarding houses will be available on registration.

## Gypsy moth costly

THE gypsy moth, the larva of which preys on the foliage of shade and forest trees, has caused millions of dollars of damage in the New England States since it was accidentally introduced into the woodlots of Massachusetts in 1868 after it was brought over from Europe.

By 1927 some \$25,000,000 was spent to keep this pest under control, reports C-I-L Agricultural News, and thousands of men have been employed to battle it with spray guns, fire, axes and parasites. In 1923 a "deadline" 250 miles long was established along the Hudson River and the Lake Champlain valley beyond which, entomologists were determined, the moth would not pass. It has been costing the state of Massachusetts alone \$3,000,000 each year to hold that line.



## . . . is the Aladdin's lamp of to-day

Without the enterprising capital that built hydro-electric plants such as those of the Niagara, Gatineau and Winnipeg Rivers, and others, the magic of electricity would not be available to so many at so little cost. The policyholders of The Mutual Life of Canada have not only provided the comfort and security of insurance for their own homes, but can take pride in having helped raise our living conditions by providing funds for the construction of our mighty hydro plants.

Truly The Mutual has grown with Canada.

FP-20



LIFE INSURANCE AT LOW NET COST



## Machinery co-operatives are still expanding

THREE new machinery co-operatives have been formed in Saskatchewan recently, proof of the increased interest in this type of co-operative to meet the requirements of smaller farmers, who are having trouble in financing the equipment needed.

Latest of these to incorporate is the Harlco Farm Machinery Co-operative Ltd., comprising a group of four farmers living near Hafford, 40 miles east of North Battleford. They are pooling their privately-owned machinery and will buy additional equipment as needed. Their first acquisition will be a combine to harvest this year's crop.

Six farmers near Petaigan, about 30 miles northeast of Nipawin, also are pooling their machinery and buying more as needed. They are all established farmers, most of whom farm only a quarter section of land. One has a half section. Although together they have a considerable amount of equipment, individually they have not had nearly a full line of machin-

ery. Like the Hafford co-op, their first piece of equipment purchased under the new set-up will be a combine.

The Spruce Grove Farm Machinery Co-operative has also been formed lately by six farmers near Algrove, 35 miles south of Tisdale. They are medium small farmers, averaging 100 cultivated acres per member. Their first purchases will be power and tillage equipment. One of their problems is getting land under cultivation so they have ordered some breaking machinery.

These machinery co-ops will be operated on the same basis as two which have been functioning near North Battleford for some years. One was organized in 1943, the other in 1945. Since no individual owns any machinery the time required for any operation is noted and each tillage operation is charged for at so much an hour. At the end of the year the earnings are distributed to the members on the basis of how much each one used the machinery.

## Another year with 2,4-D

ANOTHER year of experimental work and general observations in the use of 2,4-D has failed to establish the value of chemical weed control as a part of farm practice in South-western Saskatchewan. Results have been observed on farms throughout the district and on District Experimental Substations. A highly beneficial effect is indicated in some fields, and a distinctly harmful effect in others. Unfortunately, the effect on most fields cannot be determined, as no untreated check strips were left for comparison.

The importance of careful checking of results by the use of untreated strips cannot be over-emphasized, as 2,4-D has come into use in this district without the benefit of experimental work to prove its ultimate value. Present indications are that many years of experimental work would be required for this purpose.

One interesting point noted this season is the rapidity with which some of the less common weeds may increase where spraying is carried out. Wild buckwheat, cow cockle, wild oats, and rose bushes are resistant to 2,4-D. Although usually unnoticed, due to the prevalence of Russian thistle, these weeds are present in many fields.

A few fields have been noted where the removal of Russian thistle by chemical has allowed a greatly increased development of resistant weeds. Some

of these weeds offer serious competition to a growing crop, and there is some evidence that the severity of such competition may be increased by the removal of Russian thistle with 2,4-D. This appears most likely to happen where a fairly heavy infestation of wild buckwheat is being held in check by Russian thistle.

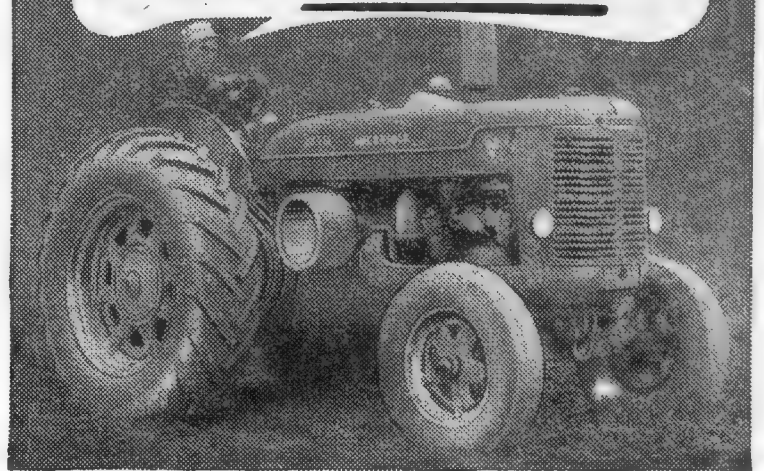
No final conclusions should be drawn at this stage, but results should be carefully evaluated by the use of untreated check strips, and any change in the weed population should be noted, particularly any increase in the prevalence of "resistant" weeds.—(Swift Current.)

## Prize Picture



The pretty girl with the pretty horse is Arla Gouing, of Minnedosa, Man. Her mother, Mrs. R. J. Gouing, won \$3 for a nice picture.

# CUTS MY FIELD TIME IN HALF



## LET A BIG, HUSKY McCORMICK W-9 or WD-9 SPEED YOUR WORK AND CUT YOUR COSTS

Why drive 560 miles to plow 160 acres? With a McCormick W-9 or WD-9 standard tractor you can do the job in half the miles, in half the time compared with a 2-plow tractor. 44 drawbar horsepower walks right off with a 4- or 5-bottom moldboard plow. Why, you can plow an acre in 30 minutes! Comfortable to drive, easy to handle, and so economical to operate, too.

There are 5 models, 3 sizes and 3 types of engines in the McCormick standard tractor line—enabling you to select the one best suited to your farm . . . to save your time—to cut your labor and fuel and maintenance costs away down.



A McCormick W-6 standard tractor plows up to 13 acres per 10-hour day. With the belt it will handle a 28-inch thresher, large hammer mill or ensilage cutter.

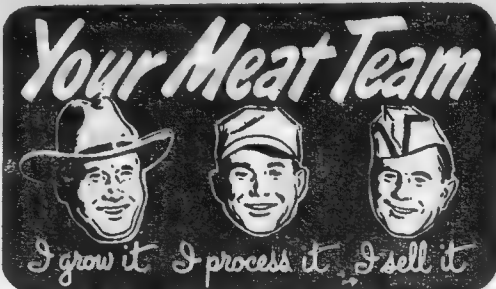
The McCormick W-4 standard has 22 drawbar horsepower and 24 horsepower on the belt. Field cultivates 20 to 25 acres per day—powers a 22-inch thresher, or medium size hammer mill or ensilage cutter.



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International Harvester Builds McCormick Farm Equipment  
and Farmall Tractors . . . Motor Trucks . . . Industrial Power

# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO



WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF YOU, THE FARMER, AND WE, THE PROCESSOR, GOT OUT OF THIS PICTURE?

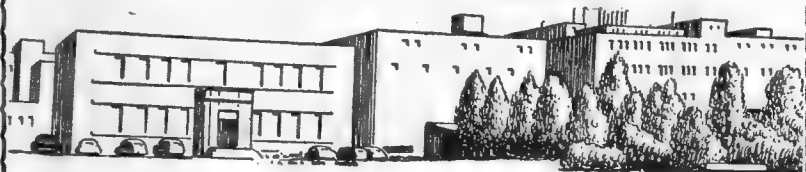
It would be like taking the spokes out of a wheel — not good.

There are lots of things kind of out of kilter with the world today and, by the same token, there are lots of things that make this a pretty nice place. For instance, it's a lot easier for folks to go shopping — not shooting — for their meat. And, it's the nicely balanced co-operation between the meat producer and meat processor that puts meat on the dinner tables of the nation at a low service cost.

Sure, the retail price of meat is high but the price to the producer is higher than it has ever been — the processor can pay the producer these prices only because of the sale of by-products. It's things like this that make a strong self-reliant nation — co-operative assembling of goods and services for the betterment of all.

For over 60 years Burns & Co. Limited has been co-operating with the livestock industry and during that time has provided producers with a cash market and held to the belief that friendly business is the surest foundation on which to build.

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Machinery, Equipment?

**FARM IMPROVEMENT  
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Farm improvement loans can be used to buy new implements, machinery and equipment to make your work easier and more profitable. Amounts up to \$3,000 may be advanced under the plan and the money repaid by instalments spread over one, two or more years. The rate charged is 5% simple interest. Ask for full particulars at our nearest branch.

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New foundation or breeding livestock.

Fences, drainage and other developments.

Construction, repair, or alteration of any building on the farm.

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Ask for a copy of this booklet. It tells all about farm improvement loans.

**THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA**

*You can bank on the "Royal"*

## Here's how to build a rock garden

By H. F. HARP

OCTOBER is usually a month of brilliant sunshine, crisp air and keen appetites. Garden construction work, alterations, or plain digging in preparation for next year's crops may be comfortably carried out during the first half of the month.

Stonework in one form or another will associate itself with the general garden plan and where space permits excellent features can be introduced.

Where the construction of a rock garden is being attempted, the following pointers will be of interest:

In the first place the chosen site should be open (at least on three sides). Shelter from the north is desirable, but large trees and shrubs must be kept at reasonable distance. Overhanging branches will not be tolerated by rock garden plants, nor should the tree roots be allowed to sap soil moisture from the adjacent area. The site should be away from buildings or formal garden features. A start is made by taking off the sod and stacking it on one side while a foot or so of soil is excavated, and the hole filled with stones, gravel or rubble. This will provide good drainage necessary for rock plants.

The sod is replaced (grass side down) on the drainage and the soil returned. If the site is gently sloping, all the better, for the task of setting in the stones so as to achieve a natural effect will be made easier. Next comes the placing of the stone — and here we shall have to be governed by what material we have at hand, but on no account should concrete blocks or trimmed granite blocks be used.

For protection of harmonious blending of stones, soil and plants nothing is comparable to weathered limestones. They have a beauty of outline and their colour reflects the mid-summer heat so that plants set in the shadow of limestones keep cool and comfortable. A few selected limestones will be

better than all the granite boulders or pebbly stones you can get. Concerning the technique of building a rock garden, this much at least may be said:—

Use large stones and use them sparingly.

Set each stone firmly on its flattest surface.

Never set stones on their edge.

Try and copy a natural outcropping of rock by sloping the stones into the soil so that moisture will be directed to the plants rather than away from them. When the work is completed it should have the appearance of permanency. Each builder must create for himself, striving to make each stone a part of its neighbor and the whole a connected mass.

The planting is best done in spring as soon as weather conditions permit for rock garden plants are mostly earlier spring bloomers.

There are numerous species and varieties suitable for this type of gardening and growers of perennial plants usually list a wide variety that are hardy and reliable. A few subjects that are of easy culture and capable of furnishing the rock garden with showy plants would include:

Campanula (Bellflower) — many forms.

Phlox Subulata — various colours.

Dianthus — in variety.

Iris pumila — (Crimean Flag Iris).

Sedums — many kinds (sun loving).

Sempervivums — (Hen and chickens) (sun loving).

Thyme — (scented carpeting plants).

Violas — (good for shady spots).

A host of others are available; equally hardy and interesting but the foregoing list will give the beginner a start and soon he'll be increasing the number of varieties as he becomes enamored of the fascinations of rock gardening.

## Solution to last month's puzzle

A	M	A	S	A	S	A	M	I	T	E	L	O	S	E	R	G	A	L	A
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From this wilderness—



—to this lushness



These pictures were taken a long time apart. Yet even so the contrast is striking. The first was taken after a forest fire had gone through in 1923. The second shows the Altasweet clover crop of 1948. Fred G. Schutz, Bluffton, Alta., sent us the pictures.

Besides the alpine plants there are some bulbous plants suitable and these include a few Tulip species, Grape Hyacinths, Iritillarias, and Scillas. These should all be planted this month. Dwarf forms of evergreens can be used to good advantage where space permits. Suitable ones are:

Prostrate forms of Juniper.  
Dwarf Spruce (Albertiana).  
Mugho Pine (select dwarf forms).

Pinus Cembra (choice slow growing pine).

Japanese Spurge (does well in shady spot).

Pachystima (good ground cover).

#### SEASONAL HINTS

##### Dutch Bulbs

These are now available and should be procured where needed and planted without delay.

Tulips are reliably hardy and most satisfactory for prairie gardens. The Darwins are best for planting out in beds or borders and should be set in well-drained soil at a depth of four or five inches. A light covering of corn stalks or evergreen boughs will be beneficial the first winter.

Daffodils and other Narcissus

varieties are not recommended for prairie planting, although they have been known to survive a winter or two in some gardens.

Daffodils that have been used indoors to provide winter flowers are of no further use. Tulips, however, may be set out in the open ground after they have been flowered indoors, but too much should not be expected of them for a year or two.

• • •

#### U.S. announces support price for 1951

A NATIONAL average price support of not less than \$1.99 a bushel for the 1951 wheat crop has just been announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington. This is the same as the support level now in effect in the United States for the 1950 crop, and is announced in advance of the planting season.

In view of the present world situation, United States officials consider it imperative that the supply of bread grains be maintained in a strong position not only to protect the interests of both producers and consumers, but to meet international food obligations.

# MACDONALD'S BRIER

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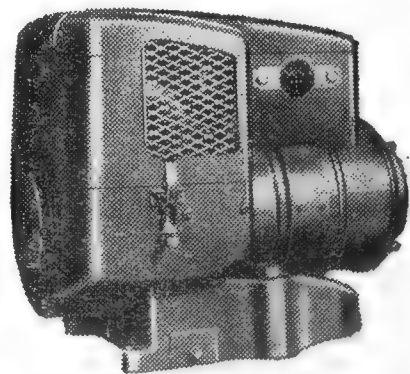


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ELECTRIC  
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because

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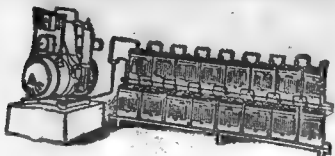
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# There's a joy in cranberry hunts on an Indian Summer day

By KERRY WOOD

WITH October here, we must go gather the frost-softened fruits of the cranberry to make sauce for the Thanksgiving turkey. Each of us has a favorite patch: mine takes you on a five-mile walk, with the last part of the hike across an empty stubble field where the fresh mounds thrown up by a pocket gopher give evidence of the excellent black-loam quality of the farmer's soil. At the edge of the field, rose haws are vividly scarlet above the seared grasses and yellowed flower stalks. We find the gate, then duck through to enter the rough woodlands that border our singing river.

The path leads down past an old sawmill, where spruces from the adjoining woodlands were once made into dimension stock and shiplap boards. All that remains of that bustling industry is a brown heap of sawdust and a rotting pile of slabs. A grizzled woodchuck used to perch on this thick slab, ever ready to utter a piercing whistle and dive down into his hole. Now that chuck will be sound asleep in the den-room located under the frost line: a sleep that starts with September and lasts eight full months to the end of April.

Let us pause for a moment on the banks of the river — Ah, we startled a flock of ducks that were sunning themselves on a sandbar. What a quacking, as the greenheads and their consorts spring aloft and fly away. After they have gone, we look upstream towards the wide eddy where fish used to jump for flies back in June. Now the backwater seems to have shrunk in size, for the river is low. Through the clear blue water we see fronds of pickerel plant and duck-weed. A beaver house towers at the head of the eddy, and we note that the busy animals have plastered a coating of mud on the outer walls of their lodge. This is their way of insulating their home against the stinging winds of winter.

Thought of winter makes us turn from the river, eager to gather summer's last fruits. Into the spruces we go, the hushed stillness so different from the song-filled time of bird-nesting. But we do see a bird: a scarlet-plumed Pileated Woodpecker flies up from a stump with a cuck-cuk of alarm. A large bird — the Pileatta — as large as a crow, with a most spectacular red top-notch contrasting with the blue-gray body plumage. This is the largest of Canadian woodpeckers, with a strong bill capable of digging a four-inch hole in a poplar stump in less than an hour's time. Here's where that bird was working, searching for wood-grubs tunneled under the bark of this balsam poplar.

### Winter Home

Look: the loosened bark has exposed the resting place of a queen wasp. The long-bodied insect crawls slowly from the cranny, where it intended to spend the winter until the awakening time of spring. These young queens are the only members of the wasp clan to survive the winter, each one founding a new paper-domed colony in the year to come. All last summer's workers, drone-wasps, and the ruling queens die when the frosts get severe, but the young queens have already flown their marriage-flights and gone to solitary hiding places to await the new season. Let us help the good cause of fly control and polinating wild fruits by saving this queen. Let's find the royal wasp a new home inside this old chickadee hole. Gingerly, with the help of a fragment of bark, we chivvy the queenly insect into the new quarters. The wasp turns at the entrance, her large eyes seeming to stare out at the autumn scene, then she disappears down into the hole and we go on our way again.

Through the spruces to the base of the hill, where a willow tangle is clustered around a spring. In summer this pool is alive with frogs and tadpoles, and sometimes a Heron comes to stalk through the shallows on stilt-legs and spear the tadpoles with a yellow beak. The

### Guess What?



No, it isn't a pumpkin that young Gordon McKee is sitting on. It's a 25-lb., 54-inch around puff-ball. Mrs. Frank McKee of Rossendale, Man., sent us the picture.

Heron have gone south by now, but there goes a snipe, zig-zagging away from the boggy grass near the lip of the spring. Hear the Skape! Skape! cry of that bog-walker as it whirls over the tree tops and flies towards the river.

Look at the tracks in the mud: only this morning, a doe deer and her spring fawn came here to have a drink from the clear pool. Here's a skunk track, and there's the narrow dog-trail of a coyote. A chunky little muskrat is sitting on the bank at the far side of the pond, watching us out of beady eyes while munching on a rush root. Better find a deeper pool than this, Friend Muskrat, else you'll be frozen in when winter comes.

Now up the hillside we go, climbing over fallen logs and pushing through thickets of chokecherry, silverberry, and saskatoons. Keep looking around from every eminence, and don't climb above the first steppe of the hill. Cranberries are somewhere near, for their pungent perfume stings into the nostrils more strongly now. Some people dislike the cranberry odour, but I always enjoy the zestful scent and it brings back many memories of Indian Summer days.

Look yonder! See that scarlet splash of color? That's a cranberry bush, for sure. Down we scramble, and when we get close we marvel at the abundance of the fruit. This is the high bush variety, the gray-barked shrub growing eight to ten feet in height and each berry-cluster containing from twenty to forty of the large, translucent fruits. They are the easiest of all cranberries to harvest, though not so well flavored as the moss berries of the jack pine country. But now we can get busy at the picking: each bush should yield three or four pounds of the ruby-colored berries, and I know that there are at least twelve cranberry clumps somewhere along this hillside.

We do not have the patch to ourselves. A squirrel starts scolding, ranting and raving in great indignation. The tirade gradually fades off, the squirrel coming nimbly from tree to tree until he reaches the shrubbery. He's after the dried chokecherries, cracking open the stones to get at the nutty seeds inside. Then we sight a dainty White-footed Mouse, climbing up the snow-berry bushes to garner their fruits and now and then biting off a rose-hip when the animal can reach such berries without having to climb the thorny stalks. A flashy Blue Jay is in the patch, too: the jaybird is dining on shrivelled saskatoons. We hear a rustling patter, and sight a ruffed grouse foraging slowly through the underbrush. The plump bird is mainly interested in snow-berries, but no doubt finds some insect remains among the leaves underfoot. At sight of us, it utters a kwit-kwit-kwit of



alarm and thunders away on stiff wings.

When the picking is over, climb to the top of the steepest hill. This spot commands the finest view of the whole river valley. I like to think that many an early settler has come here to enjoy the panorama: rich in dark green of spruces, yellows of the leaf-dropping poplars, the white barks of birches showing here and there and the brown tangles of willow, with the stony shoreline and the blue waters of the river circled around the woodlands to give it a beautiful frame. An eagle soars above, a broad-winged silhouette against a cloudless sky. Then a whisper of breeze ruffles across the stream and fans the hill. From a nearby tree, a clinging leaf clicks against the branch: tick-tick-tick! It makes a woodland clock, ticking away the lovely hours of October.

...

## Curves for Conservation

FARMING for soil conservation is still in the early stages of development. Much of the field remains unexplored and untouched; there is still much groping and some indecision among its advocates as to the exact course that should be followed. This, however, need not and should not deter us from adopting those practices that have been found to be economically and practically sound.

Contour farming is such a practice.

Few, if any, farmers have ever wilfully destroyed or injured their lands. Prairie sods had to be broken to furnish food for the settler and, in many instances, to obtain title to the land under the old homestead acts. Forests and brush had to be removed before crops so necessary for subsistence and for trade could be grown. Rectangular land surveys naturally led to a block-type farming rather than contour farming. Farmers everywhere took pride in straight rows even if those rows ran downhill and served as channels for water that washed them wider and deeper with each rain. Pride in a straight plowed furrow and a straight row of grain may be entirely justifiable on our level prairie lands where slopes are no greater than one or two percent. However, in the more rolling parts of our farming country, especially those in the foothills area, this same pride has delayed the general acceptance of contour farming. This condition necessarily must change if we are to maintain our land.

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## SELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF SPACE HEATERS

A space heater, described in simple terms, is merely an oil-burning heating appliance, designed to replace coal and wood-burning types. It can be used in any type of home... bearing in mind that there is a limit to the amount of space each size and kind of heater will heat. The new space heaters are an attractive piece of furniture, designed to harmonize with the other furnishings in the home.

There are several advantages in using space heaters. First, the amount of heat is easy to regulate... just a matter of adjusting the oil flow valve. Then, there is greater convenience and cleanliness in oil, as compared with wood or coal. And, another advantage... you can spend a night away from home without creating a fire hazard... without having to return to a cold house. All you do is turn the heater low and go on your carefree way.

### Choosing A Heater

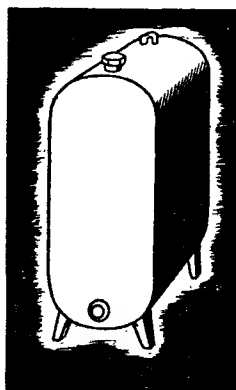
The most important point in choosing a heater is to get the right size. If the heater is too small... room temperature will be too low. If the heater is too large... it may result in waste of fuel. This point should be discussed with your dealer, who should be able to estimate the amount of heat needed... and recommend the correct size of heater. Before buying, it might be well to get the experiences of neighbours who have purchased heaters. Check, too, on the kind of service they have been getting through the dealer.

### Tips on Installation

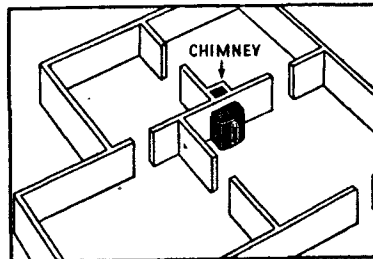
Having selected a heater of the right size, the next most important thing is location. Locate the heater as nearly as possible in the centre of the space to be heated. This will distribute the warmth evenly, and cut down use of fuel. Even more important in location, is to set the heater close to the flue opening into the chimney. This helps avoid elbows and long laterals which cause loss of heat. The back and sides of the heater should be at least three feet from wall or corner.

### Insulation Pays Off

There is no point in trying to heat the surrounding countryside, and this is what you are attempting to do when windows and doors are loose fitting and when cold air comes in as fast as it can be heated. The ceiling is perhaps the most important section of the house to insulate, and is the easiest place to put insulating material on. Cold floors and room drafts also cut down the efficiency of any heater. Insulation



will pay for itself many times in fuel saved.



Place heater in centre of space to be heated and close to chimney, to get best distribution and least waste of heat.

### Heater Must Be Set Level

It is important to have the heater set level, to obtain correct fuel flow to the burner. While the position of the feed tank in relation to the burner is set by the manufacturer, it will work correctly, only if the floor is level. The float valve will then maintain a constant level of oil in the bottom of the burner (the quantity or level will vary with the different makes). If the floor level slopes toward the feed tank, not enough fuel will be delivered and the burner simply will not burn. If the slope is toward the burner, too much oil will be delivered, resulting in heavy smoke and carboning.

### Fuel Storage

The feed tank attached to the burner is small in size, usually from two to five gallons in capacity. This means that additional fuel oil storage is necessary. A fuel storage tank properly installed, of at least 100 gallons, is ideal, as it is convenient and assures an ample supply of fuel at all times. This can be particularly important should deliveries be interrupted by blocked roads.

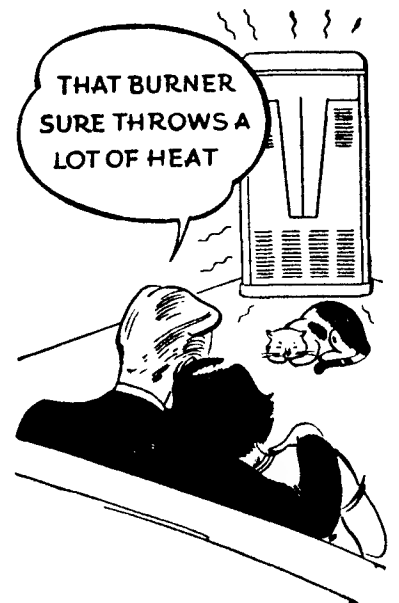
Some users of space heaters prefer the outdoor tank with automatic feed, as an added convenience. Such tanks should be

placed so that the bottom of the tank is not less than six inches and the top of the tank not more than eight feet above the level of the fuel control valve. Be sure to locate the tank in such a position that it can be readily filled by the tank truck. Before installing any outside tank, consult the local authorities regarding fire regulations.

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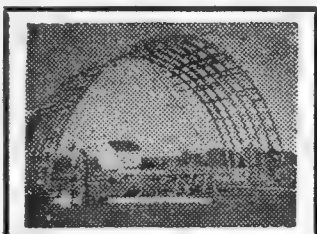
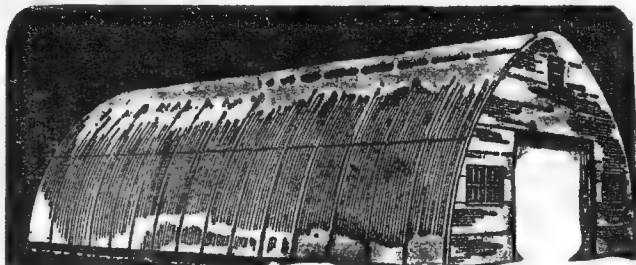


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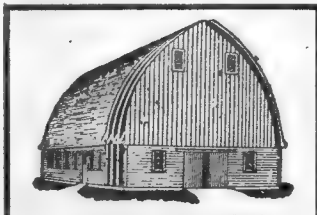
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This is the "bestest band what am" in the Hemaruka district, the St. Elmo school percussion band that topped the musical festival. Mrs. B. Myers of Hemaruka won \$5 for the picture of the band about to play.

## The new poison war on the coyote menace

JAMES R. MCFALL,

Secretary, Alberta Federation of Agriculture,  
515 Lougheed Building, Calgary, Alberta

IF one were to visit farmers throughout Alberta he could glean many stories about coyote depredation. He would hear tales of poultry losses, turkeys and chickens in large numbers, of wholesale daylight robbery, and in particular instances, of petty thievery where Mr. Coyote only made away with one or two hens. Possibly the sheepman could tell him the most impressive story when he points out what the loss of lambs means at the present price for choice spring lamb. Then, too, he would hear stories of calves and colts being attacked.

Some people may scoff at such stories and say, "too bad, but in sum total, they don't add up." I suppose they are entitled to their opinions, but what has happened to our sheep industry? Do you know that Alberta's sheep population at December 1st, 1949, was 36.5% of the 1936 to 1940 average? I suppose one can list many factors as causes of this reduction and one of those will be related to coyote depredation. In other words, many of the threats to go out of sheep because of coyote losses have been carried out.

There is on use crying over what has taken place, but why let it continue? What has been done? What is being done? What can be done? There are answers to these three questions.

For many years the approach to this problem was to encourage hunting by paying a bounty on each animal destroyed and accounted for. In present-day language this would be called a subsidy to hunters and trappers. This method was reasonably satisfactory when good prices for the pelts supplemented the bounty and when

every dollar earned on the side meant a good deal. In more recent years in spite of large sums being spent on bounties, the coyote population has increased.

Authorities who were responsible for spending these large sums realized they were not getting results. Consequently they are adopting a different approach. Saskatchewan to the East of us, North Dakota and Montana, as well as adjoining States to the South, all have or are establishing organized coyote control campaigns. Their general plans include use of 1,080 poison, coyote getters and airplanes.

They are getting results, too. At a meeting held a year ago in South Dakota the Secretaries of the Western-South Dakota Sheep Growers' Association and the Black Hills Livestock Protective Association reported that the coyote control program had saved their producers from 2 to 3 million dollars a year. In making these estimates they took into account the prevention of loss of sheep and lambs, the cost of extra help in protecting their herds



"So you're the parents of the young man who gets so much misinformation at home."



and loss of weight in lambs when disturbed by coyotes. They report that herding is now unnecessary and that the sheep are allowed to range at will over large areas.

The Saskatchewan poison program was only conducted on an experimental basis last winter but here, too, the stockmen report favorable results.

Here in Alberta we have not been idle, nor have we entered into any comprehensive control program. Many districts organized local coyote hunts last winter which provided fun for the participants and caused the destruction of some coyotes. The Provincial Government carried out an extensive experiment in the use of planes to determine effectiveness and cost of this practice. A total of 25 hundred coyotes were killed from planes. This number, along with those killed in organized coyote hunts, undoubtedly relieved the situation in some districts but judging from experiences in other areas, this is not the final answer.

#### Poison Spearhead

As mentioned previously, 1,080 poison is used as a spearhead for these effective coyote control programs. This is a comparatively new type of poison developed by the U.S. Wild Life Research Laboratory and carries the name "1,080" because it was the 1,080th type tested before a satisfactory poison was found.

Like many new ventures the use of this poison on a large scale is viewed with concern and fear from many quarters. One cannot deny the fact that it can be dangerous if used carelessly. On the other hand, this is true of any type of poison. 1,080 has been shrouded in mystery and subject to much misinformation. Many articles have been written telling of its devastating effects and of its powerful secondary poisoning qualities. The answer to these statements can be made by experienced men who have worked with this poison and have observed the results. Their reports show that except for the death of a few roving dogs, loss to other animals or humans has been nil.

The answer as to what we in Alberta can do to control coyote depredation is reasonably simple. We don't need to go out and do a lot of research and experimental work. That has been done elsewhere. It has been done by men in adjoining states and provinces who will gladly make their experiences and information available for application here.

In other words, we can adopt the general procedure and practices which have proven satisfactory under conditions which are not dissimilar to our own. Without giving details, what does this include?

Men who have been responsible for coyote control in other areas take the stand that it is not just a job for governments

to do. They look upon it as a co-operative project with the co-ordinated support of farmers and ranchers, of Municipal Districts and Governments. The Provincial Government would be looked upon as the logical leader and administrator as well as being expected to supply a large share of the finances. The Dominion Government should participate because of large areas of park and military lands which constitute unmolested breeding grounds for the coyote. Game and Wild Life organizations should be expected to participate if they hope, in the long run, to be able to achieve their goal, that of conserving game and other non-predatory animals.

The co-operative approach to this whole problem is particularly important because of the dangers which are apparent in the use of the poison. Farmers and ranchers have the final say as to whether poisoned baits can be placed on their property. They can be very helpful in advising where poisoned baits can be effectively and safely located.

It has been conclusively proven that if the all co-operation is available the coyote population can be safely and effectively reduced by an organized campaign in which 1,080 poison is used as the lethal weapon.

...

#### No more witch doctors

ACCORDING to reports from Southern Rhodesia, extension methods combined with education in church missions are banishing witch craft, superstition and fear in that part of Africa.

Farming techniques, relates C-I-L Agricultural News, have shifted from exclusive use of hand-made iron-tipped hoes, to ox-drawn plows, cultivators and harrows. A few power tractors are used.

After 30 years of conservation, crop rotation and use of fertilizers, crop yields have increased by 10 times, it is reported. Native farmers no longer buy mystic potions to make their crops flourish after finding modern scientific methods much more productive.

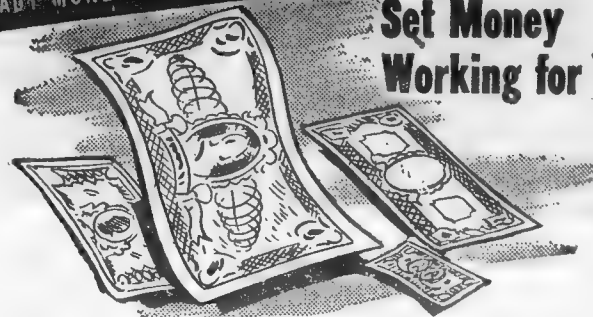
The first agricultural missionary in Southern Rhodesia, Emory Alvord, used the demonstration plots and the "learn to do by doing" formula to persuade natives to turn away from their old farming practices.

...

#### U.K. wheat acreage up

WHEAT acreage in Britain was up 500 thousand acres over 1949 to reach a total of 2.4 million acres, only slightly less than the revised target of 2.55 million acres, according to a June census of United Kingdom crops. The area sown to barley and oats was less than that of last year by 340 thousand acres.

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## Fall grazing crested wheat

ALL grasses require protection from grazing at some time during the growing season. Native grasses, including bluejoint, speargrass, and Junegrass need protection during the spring in order to produce high yields. Spring protection is required by alfalfa also, while a few plants do best if not grazed during flowering.

Crested wheatgrass has a different protection period. It can be moderately grazed from early spring until freeze-up without reducing yields in subsequent seasons. Further, it can be heavily grazed during the spring and early summer, but heavy fall grazing results in a lighter crop the following year.

Heavy fall grazing of crested

wheatgrass will reduce the next year's yield by about one-third; that is, if fields protected the previous fall produce 750 pounds per acre, then those that were heavily fall grazed will yield about 500 pounds. These are average figures, because the yield will be higher during good growth seasons, and lower during years of drought.

The reduction caused by fall grazing is affected also by the season. If good growth occurs during the spring, the reduction is less than average, but if the spring is dry the loss of production is greater. This latter condition showed up markedly during 1949, as pastures protected throughout the fall of 1948 yielded 325 pounds, while those that were heavily grazed during the previous autumn produced only 120 pounds per acre.

We have considered crested

wheatgrass to be almost immune to damage by grazing. Undoubtedly, it will stand excessive abuse. However, fields will yield more if they can be protected, or lightly grazed during the fall growing period. This practice will help to ensure reserves of pasture for early spring grazing.

## What makes nutritious forage

THE nutritive value of forage is determined by the presence of substances that are necessary for the health, growth and productiveness of animals.

Nutritional experiments, or feeding trials, have indicated what are the desirable amounts of many of these substances. A chemical analysis will determine the amounts present in a particular forage and should indicate how forage meets animal requirements. While chemical analysis and feeding trials do not always agree in measuring nutritive value the chemical method is much more rapid and inexpensive.

The chemical composition of

forage crops depends on the conditions under which they grow. Natural factors that have a bearing on the chemical composition and correspondingly on the nutritive value are the kind of plant whether true grass, legume, or other species; climatic conditions; soil fertility; the weather preceding and during harvest; the age of the plant at harvest time; and the season of year.

In the spring grass is relatively low in fibre. As the season advances, visible changes take place, heading, flowering, and at the same time chemical changes occur, such as great carbohydrate storage and lignification. When, however, the tops of the plants are cut off by the grazing animal, these natural developments are interrupted. The plants are stimulated to produce new foliage from shoots near the ground. At first this new foliage, like young grass, is high in protein and low in fibre, but in time it becomes more and more like older grass. Consequently moderate grazing tends to stimulate forage growth and maintain a higher protein level than would otherwise prevail.

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Water trickling from a fire hose has scarcely enough force to bend a blade of grass. But open the valve, and the pressure will knock a giant off his feet.

This principle is applied to the transmission of power in an easily understood manner.

Two fan-like members . . . closely facing each other, but not touching . . . are enclosed in an airtight housing. This

housing is then partially filled with fluid. That's all there is to the "Fluid Drive" unit.

You can easily understand, that with this unit only *partially* filled with fluid, you can slowly turn one of the fan-like members without moving the other.

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Thus . . . with no direct mechanical connection . . . the properties of *fluid* are utilized to transmit engine power . . . with a *smoothness* and *sureness* never before known.

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## Sweet clover on alkali soils

**S**WEET CLOVER has been tested for many years at the Swift Current Station, and tried out by farmers and ranchers in the area as well. In general, the results have not been too successful. There are several reasons for this, the most important being the fact that stands are often very hard to establish. If seeded in the early fall, the seedlings do not survive the winter and late fall seeding is seldom very successful.

This leaves spring as the best seeding date, and even on summerfallow good stands result only in the moister years. More recently, the sweet clover weevil has come in and is now so prevalent that young seedlings are always eaten down rather badly each year. Because stands are difficult to obtain, plus the fact that it is a biennial crop and dies out in the second year, yields over a period of years have been considerably less than those from grass-alfalfa mixtures.

Under irrigation, sweet clover does not compare with alfalfa in yield and, therefore, should not be grown where alfalfa is suited.

Possibly, the best use for sweet clover in Southwestern Saskatchewan is on alkali areas. It tolerates small amounts of alkali and often does well under such conditions. If sown in mixture with slender wheatgrass, which is also alkali tolerant, waste areas can often be brought into production of feed and pasturage. The yellow-flowered varieties of sweet clover should be used on such lands as they set seed close to the ground and will reseed and maintain a stand. Often alkali areas can be reclaimed by growing sweet clover and plowing it under. The large tap roots help to give better drainage. Eventually, this crop may improve alkali land to the point where other crops can be grown.

While sweet clover is a questionable crop under dry land and on good irrigated land, it has a definite place on these alkali areas so prevalent in the Southwest.

## Culling the pullet crop

**E**ARLY hatched pullets, for the most part, are already in production but the main crop of layers will be brought in from range during September or early October. Culling the prospective laying flock to eliminate the "loafers" has always been good sense, but today, with high feed and labour costs, it is absolutely essential if the birds are to return a profit.

Obvious vigor is a first requirement. Unthrifty birds will not pay for their keep. Alert carriage, bright eyes, close,

glossy feathering indicate vigor and all other birds should be eliminated. Comb should be fairly large, full, red and fine in texture and wattles should be thin and silky. It is doubtful if birds with rough, pale, coarse or scaly combs and sunken eyes will prove to be good layers, and it may prove more profitable to dispose of these for meat purposes.

## Help for exhibitors

**T**O encourage Saskatchewan farmers to send field crops exhibits to the Royal Winter fair at Toronto the provincial department of agriculture is offering monetary aid to all approved exhibits.

Shipping costs from Regina to Toronto and return on approved exhibits shipped through the field crops branch will be paid by the Department, but exhibitors will bear the cost of delivering their entries to Regina. Farmers sending their exhibits direct to Toronto will have to pay their own transportation charges, except in the case of potatoes. To qualify for the free freight, exhibits must arrive in Regina not later than November 2.

Prize money won at the Toronto Royal will be duplicated by the department. In addition, an honorarium of \$100 will be paid to exhibitors who win world championships in wheat, oats, barley and rye and such other seeds for which the exhibition board may designate world championship awards.

## Soft water increases milk yield

**C**OWS increase their milk production up to 50 per cent when they are switched from hard to soft drinking water, according to recent experiments in Illinois.

In the experiments, one cow's production was increased from 80 pounds daily to 121 by giving her water softened by special water-softening chemicals. The purpose of the tests was to show that minerals in hard water retard normal functions in the intestinal tract of the cow.



"Mr. Barnes! Where are the handles for these faucets?"



### REMEMBER:

Ship only healthy, well-finished birds. Don't overcrowd birds in the crates. Broilers should weigh not less than 2½ pounds live weight for best results.

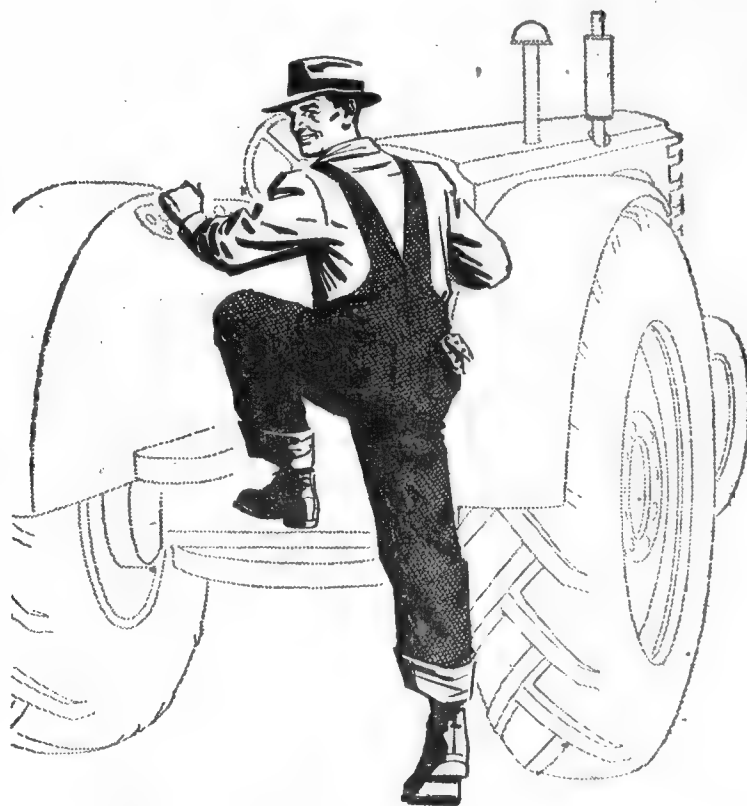
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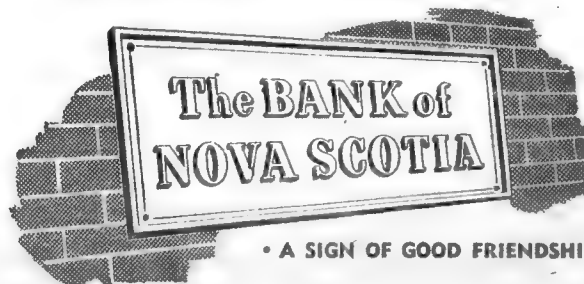


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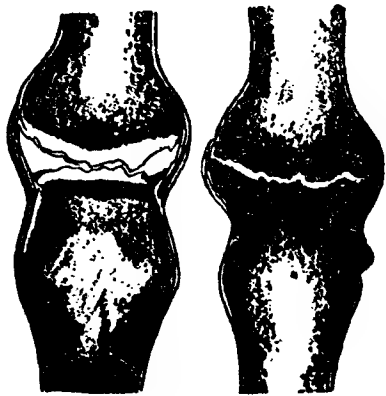


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### How to Avoid Crippling Deformities of these Diseases

Excelsior Springs, Mo., October 1.—So successful has a specialized system proven for treating rheumatism and arthritis that an amazing new book will be sent free to any reader of this paper who will write for it.

For those who suffer with aches,



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pains, stiff or sore joints, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, nervousness, over acidity, systemic toxemia, constipation, colon disorders, or other rheumatic symptoms, this book entitled, "Rheumatism," fully explains why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble.

The Ball Clinic, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, has perfected a specialized system of treatment for rheumatism and arthritis, combined with the world famous mineral waters and baths. This system of treatment, which has proven successful for over thirty years, is fully described in a book that tells how it may be possible for you to find freedom from rheumatism.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Address your letter to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 506, Excelsior Springs, Missouri, but be sure to write today.

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The manager of your local Commerce branch will understand your financial problems. Talk to him to-day.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

82-50

IF YOU MOVE, you'll want to have your favorite farm paper mailed to your new address. Be sure to send change of address promptly to the FARM AND RANCH.

## "I Saw . . ."

## Farm and Ranch readers report on bugs, birds and cows

While working in my shop one day I heard a loud buzzing sound in one of the windows. On investigating I saw a spider's funnel-shaped insect trap. It was about 6 inches at the top and tapering to ¼ inch at a hole which went out at the corner of the window. There was a large fly caught in this web and was making a loud buzzing in trying to free itself from the web.

As I watched the fly a spider came out from the small end of the net, stopped near the fly for a second and then jumped at the fly and went back just as quick. He had fastened a web to one of the fly's legs and tied the web to the net about 1 inch from the fly. The spider continued this until he had all six legs tied securely. Then he tied both wings the same, and then disappeared down the hole. I did not see it come out again, but two days afterwards the fly was still there, but pretty well shrivelled up.

H. L. Gerow.

Beresford, Man.

I went out to the granary for a quilt which was stored there last spring. When I opened the box it had a funny smell. I took it outside, thinking a mouse had made a nest. As the quilt was almost at the bottom, I took out the top covers and found a baby blanket full of hornet eggs and hornets, even the queen herself. So I hung the quilt on the clothes line and hoped the hornets would leave.

Mrs. A. R. Neudorf.

Four Corners, Sask.

One day we had made up our mind to go out and pick blueberries and on the way we had to pass through a spruce grove. As we were walking along I happened to notice that one tree seemed to look a little different. I went close to it and found that growing out from the bottom branch there was a perfect little tree. It was about a foot high and growing as straight as if it were growing out of the ground.

Mrs. N. Pichette.

Chitek Lake, Sask.

One spring morning, looking out of my kitchen window, I saw about eight magpies sitting in a semi-circle facing a slight depression.

In this place one magpie was going through some sort of dance, sort of run and hops back and forth. A moment later one of the watchers walked over to the performer and bobbed its head. Then the two flew into a nearby tree, and another magpie took its place and went through the same dance.

Mrs. Annie Roesti.

Bashaw, Alta.

On going out to my bird bath a day or two ago, I noticed a large number of wasps flying around, evidently in search of water. One wasp missing his aim landed on his back in the water. He struggled, but was unable to turn over and right himself. I watched it for perhaps half a minute, when suddenly another wasp flew down and picked up the struggler out of the water; when both flew away, apparently unharmed. Who says insects have no reason.

F. A. Douglas.

R.R. 2, Clandonald, Alta.

★ ★

I saw at my neighbor's place one Sunday evening; both parents were out visiting and were still away at milking time. There was one cow there that would allow only the mother to milk her. The eldest son who was about the mother's size made an attempt to milk that cow. She would have none of him, however, and kept on moving around the corral. In desperation, the boy went to the house and came back complete in his mother's dress, sweater, and head kerchief. He approached the cow who now stood still. He sat on the milking stool. The cow sniffed him, seemed satisfied, and allowed herself to be milked.

Wm. Grasiuk.

Landonville, Alta.

★ ★

Our gobbler thought he wanted to set so he chased the turkey hen off her nest and set on the eggs himself, so we fixed a box by her nest and put some eggs in it, then he set there quite contented and proud of himself, and the turkey hen went back to her own nest.

Jean Musselman

Peesane, Sask.

★ ★

A kingbird made its nest on the tractor. As the tractor has to be moved now and then, we destroyed the nest. We destroyed the nest eight times without any success. The kingbirds won their battle and now have a nest on the tractor with two eggs in it. This shows you what a determined bird is the kingbird.

Emma Abrahamse.

Coronation, Alberta.

★ ★

One day as I was picking berries I had the dog with me. He got a baby black bird that was learning to fly. About 5 big black birds came pecking his back trying to protect the baby bird. Wherever the dog went, the black birds were trying to peck him.

Elaine Venne,

Entwistle, Alta.



... One day at school I saw a nest that a wren had built in the pocket of a carpenter's apron. The apron was hanging on a nail in the woodshed that had not been finished yet. The carpenter was going to finish the woodshed later so he left his apron there and in the meantime the wrens built a nest in the pocket of the carpenter's apron.

Bert Reich.  
Tomahawk, Alta.

★ ★

... I saw, and I hope to see again very soon, two swallows who build their nest in our granary. They have done so for a few years, getting mud at a nearby slough. Quite a few times the half-built nest has fallen, but just like Bruce's spider, they try again. Last year the half-built nest fell as usual, but next day I saw one of them flying around with a long piece of binder twine in its bill. Next I saw the twine twisted around a big nail, high up in the wall of the granary, and another start made all over again. This time the mud was close to the nail and over some of the twine. It seemed as if the twine held the mud. Five little swallows were hatched and raised to fly around. The nest is then broken down, by the old birds, ready for a new start each spring.

Mrs. Frank Love.  
Haven via Benton, Alta.

★ ★

... One evening, just after dark, I was walking across the snowy bush pasture and I saw what appeared to be a snow-free rock. I decided to sit down and have a smoke. I was just sitting down when, zoom, away went the rock and, zoom, up I went into the air. Upon landing, my trusty flashlight disclosed a large porcupine running away.

Wilfred Rainville.  
Wolseley, Sask.

★ ★

... While staying at my aunt's place one evening during a thunderstorm, I looked out of the window and saw our bachelor neighbor's house, which was made of tin, part of the roof was blown off and as the lightning flashed I saw him running outside in his underwear to save the tin. Later on the neighbors helped him fix his house.

Gloria Harrison.  
Petersfield, Man.



"Now let me see—That will be \$8 dollars for the fence, 75c for the apples and. . ."

... Two friends of mine had a playhouse. One day when I was there they invited me to see it. When we came there, the goose had a nest there as she had made one during the night. My friends were very disappointed, but they made another playhouse with which they succeeded. The gander was very proud when the goose raised a family of eight geese.

Lillian J. Tkachuk.  
R.R. 2, Andrew, Alta.

★ ★

... On my way from school I saw two Indians driving along with a team and wagon. They had a big sofa across the front of the box for a seat. Very comfortable, I thought.

Muriel Clark.  
Ferintosh, Alta.

★ ★

... As I was hunting magpie eggs last evening, I came upon an old magpie right on her nest and actually got hold of her tail. I thought this unusual as most of the time I can't sneak up on them, even close enough for a good shot.

Ralph Grunow.  
R.R. 1, Czar, Alta.

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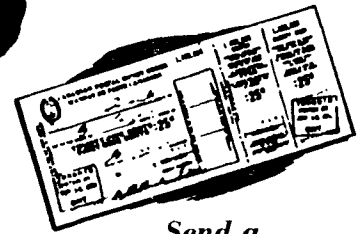
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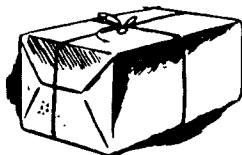
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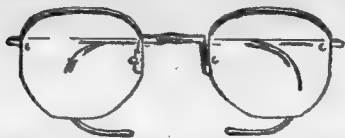
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**ALBERTA LIVESTOCK ASS'NS**  
CALGARY, ALBERTA

## It's been a frightful year for B.C. poultrymen and orchards

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

**S**ORRY, folks, but the major  
news from B.C. this month  
is none too good.

For one thing the Alberta  
embargo on B.C. poultry pro-  
ducts because of Newcastle  
disease, proved a heart-breaker  
for coastal flockmen.

Then, too, there were un-  
happy happenings in the Okan-  
agan fruit belt, and because of  
orchard winter-kill, a call upon  
the government for assistance.

However, let us first consider  
the Newcastle embargo. Just  
before Alberta found it neces-  
sary to take this action, Dr. F.  
W. B. Smith, federal health of  
animals branch, Vancouver, said  
that fewer cases had come to  
the attention of the authorities.

It appeared that Newcastle  
was "taking a rest" on the  
lower mainland and Vancouver  
Island. Then we heard of a  
case in Alberta. If it moved  
from B.C. to the foothills prov-  
ince, then it jumped a lot of  
places in the B.C. interior.

Dr. Smith again called upon  
flockowners to make use of the  
cost-free vaccine supplied by his  
department, and reiterated his

advice to prevent spread of the  
disease.

Then came rumors of the  
proposed Alberta action. Some  
persons did not believe that  
Alberta could place such an  
embargo on B.C. poultry pro-  
ducts, since Newcastle disease  
was in federal hands.

E. E. Sendall, Langley hatch-  
eryman, estimated that the loss  
to B.C. producers would run  
into a million dollars if the  
embargo was kept in effect for  
a lengthy period of time.

"We believe it is unfair," said  
Mr. Sendall, "because it takes in  
all B.C. If it had been a quar-  
antine placed on the effected  
areas of this province, we would  
have said okay.

"But it has been clamped on  
a number of districts where  
Newcastle has not been found,  
—such districts as Creston,  
Penticton, Kelowna, Kamloops  
and other regions.

"B.C. not only stands to lose  
a lot of chick business with Al-  
berta, but also R.O.P. ship-  
ments. There is one man who  
has an order from Alberta for  
thousands of R.O.P. birds at  
\$6 a piece, where does he get  
off?"

About 250 delegates of Wash-  
ington Baby Chick Association  
came to B.C. for their silver  
anniversary, and enjoyed a  
cruise aboard a C.N.R. luxury  
liner.

Newcastle disease was one of  
their chief topics. Dr. C. M.  
Hamilton, veterinarian, Western  
Washington experimental sta-  
tion, Puyallup, spoke on the de-  
velopments of Newcastle dis-  
ease.

Dr. Hamilton said that so far  
as is known infection is not  
passed on through chicks or  
eggs; but might be carried by  
containers. Such statements  
had been made by local authori-  
ties early in the year when  
Newcastle first made the head-  
lines.

From the veterinary conven-  
tion in Miami, Fla., came word  
from university professors,  
that it appeared Newcastle was  
gaining ground in the United  
States.

I asked some of the Wash-  
ington delegates how they had  
fared this year, and they said  
they had suffered losses from  
Newcastle, but apparently we  
had a worse attack in B.C.

Mr. Sendall said that New-  
castle would be one of the main  
topics of the annual convention  
of Canadian Federation of  
Hatchery Associations in Win-  
nipeg, September 25 - 27.

Newcastle disease has cost  
B.C. well over a million dollars.  
It is said the Dominion govern-  
ment has paid out more than  
\$800,000 in compensation.

Thirteen turkey flocks total-  
ling 23,801 birds have been de-  
stroyed. Chicken slaughterings

under federal plan are said to be  
in excess of 300,000 birds.

Then, too, there were the  
heavy and unavoidable costs in  
connection with the carrying  
out of the federal program,  
extra staff, extra travel, inspec-  
tions, administration, surveys  
and vaccinations.

Other losses include those  
suffered by businessmen supply-  
ing the poultry industry; and it  
is doubtful if these losses will  
ever be fully tabulated.

I endeavored to obtain figures  
on losses suffered by feed firms.  
Naturally businessmen do not  
care to reveal such figures, but  
one executive told me that New-  
castle disease had cost his com-  
pany \$75,000 worth of business.

### Fruit Grief

There is grief, too, in the  
Okanagan fruit belt. Fire rip-  
pled through the plant of B.C.  
Fruit Processors plant at  
Kelowna causing about \$200,-  
000 damage.

The blaze broke out shortly  
before the plant was due to  
open for the fall season, and  
just after Paul Walrod, general  
manager, had returned from a  
summer in the east where he  
made a study of processing of  
apple juices.

At the same time Charles  
Hayden, secretary, B.C. Fruit  
Growers' Association, announc-  
ed that B.C. government would  
be requested to set up a commit-  
tee to investigate the 1949-50  
winter injury in the orchards in  
the tree fruit area, and to treat  
this area on a similar basis to  
that which the Fraser Valley  
growers were treated under the  
Fraser Valley Relief Act.

Mr. Hayden added: "Two  
main factors have developed in  
the situation. One is the need  
for a program for the removal  
and replacement of winter-kill-  
ed orchard trees; and the other,

### Prize Picture



We might have entitled this one "a  
pail full of boy." Sylvia Broeckel of  
Star City, Sask., sent in this unusual  
shot of little Allan Harvey of No-  
komis, Sask., and won \$3.

# WAIT!

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## Interesting holiday

To the Editor:

When I was holidaying this season in the south-west part of the province I met an old Polish lady, Mrs. Helen Heffer, Tompkins, Sask., who knits socks, two at one time on the same needles — a brown sock and a gray sock—so she knits two pairs of men's wool socks at the same time on the one set of needles. She said she knitted so much for the Red Cross during the first World War, she thought out this method for herself to hustle up the work.

And this is something else I got to know. One of the young farm women of this Findlater district, Mrs. R. A. Cameron, cans her fruit and vegetables in

further relief for growers in dire circumstances as established by investigation by the proposed government committee.

There are, however, two stories of a brighter nature in B.C. this month; both have to do with efforts toward improved farm practice which of course means, increased efficiency, higher quality product.

One story concerns the action of B.C. Dairymen's Association in campaigning toward closer contracts between farmers and district agriculturists.

The dairymen's executive has circularized members of Farmers' Institutes, cow-testing associations and others closely associated with the industry, suggesting increased use of the services offered by district agriculturists.

The other story is in the announcement from Victoria that the provincial government will sponsor a two-acre potato seed testing plot at Oceanside, Cal., just north of San Diego.

Members of Northern Certified Seed Potato Co-operative Association, with offices in Vancouver, started to participate in the Oceanside test plots five years ago. They carried the burden of financing until last fall when they petitioned the provincial government to take over.

In making their application to the minister of agriculture they pointed out that Alberta government had made some financial contribution toward participation at Oceanside.

Sales of B.C. potatoes in western states have increased since coastal growers started using the Oceanside plots. About 25 farmers had samples there this year. The two-acre plot will take care of about 100 growers.

one of those 25-lb. pails of pressure gun grease. There is a good cover on it which presses down. It holds five quarts and one pint in center. Did not cost her a cent to buy a canner. She is quite tickled. She finds the height of this heavy pail is much more satisfactory than the regular canner you buy.

J. E. Cameron.

Findlater, Sask.

## Missing son

To the Editor:

I am writing to ask a favor of you. My husband, Ralph C. Smith, a prominent Hereford breeder of Gainsboro, passed away August 27 with a sudden heart attack. I have a son, Noel Smith, age 18, who left home a year ago and has not been heard of, only indirectly once, since last October in Alberta. We have thought he might be working on a ranch in Alberta as that always seemed to be his aim to be a cowboy. We need him at home very urgently.

Mrs. R. C. Smith.

Gainsboro, Sask.

## Biblical locusts

To the Editor:

Re letter by John A. Munro, in Farm and Ranch Review, July, 1950, and his taking exception to John the Baptist living on "locusts".

We must keep in memory, that John the Baptist was an Israelite; his father (Zacharias) a priest, and his wife, Elizabeth, both were of the tribe of Levi—and under the law.

The children of Israel were NOT left in doubt what may and what may NOT be eaten, Leviticus XI : 21, he invites your readers to look up; but why not add V:22, which is more to the point?

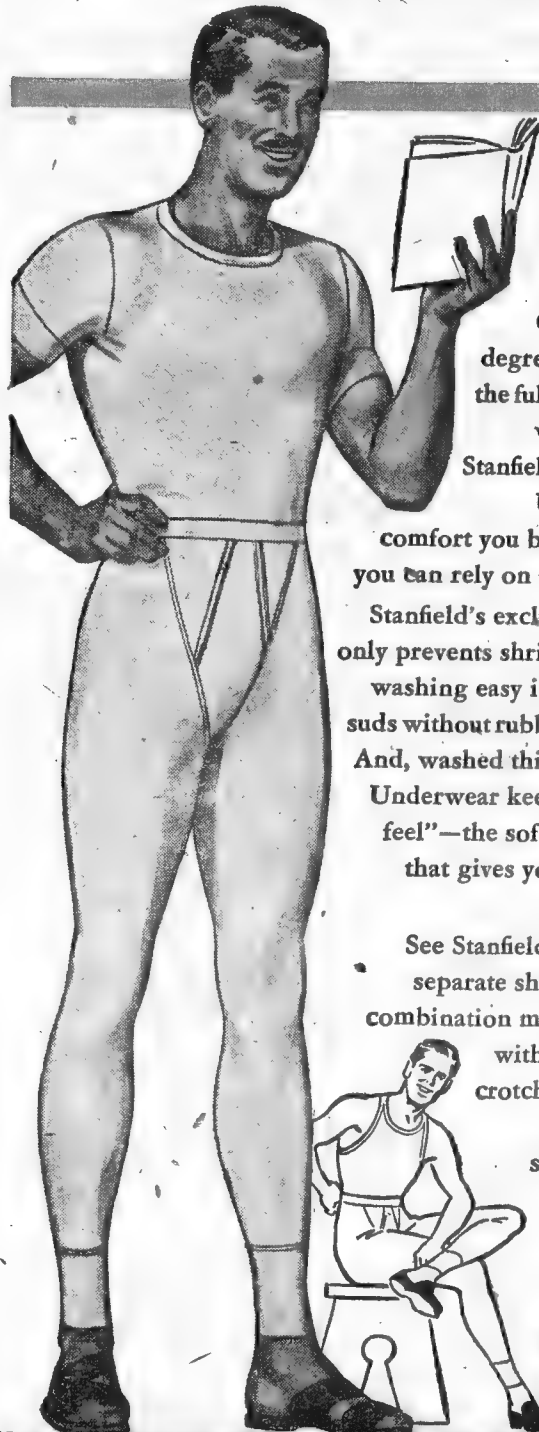
Quote: "Yet these MAY ye eat of every flying creeping thing that goeth upon all four, which have legs above their feet, to leap withal upon the earth; even THESE of them YE MAY EAT: The LOCUST after his kind, and the BALD LOCUST, after his kind, and the beetle, after his kind, and the grass-hopper, after his kind."

A Fruit cannot be said to "have legs above their feet."

The Concordance reference for Matt.: 3:4: A Locust — Akris. A bald, or devouring locust—Solam. — (Mrs. Isabel M. Loomes.)

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## Machine age arrives in U.S. hay fields

THE machine age has arrived in the U.S. hay and forage fields.

Farmers have been buying hay and forage harvesting machinery at a high rate in every year of the last decade except 1943 when supplies were short. In recent years, purchases of the new-type pickup hay balers and forage harvesters has been particularly heavy.

### More Baling

According to information provided by Crop Correspondents for BAE, one of the outstanding changes in haymaking during the last decade has been the increase in the baling of hay. In 1948, farmers baled about 47 per cent of all hay harvested compared with 27 per cent in 1944 and only 15 per cent in 1939. Use of the windrow pickup balers has increased rapidly. In 1948, these machines accounted for more than three-fourths of all hay baled, compared with about half in 1944 and about a sixth in 1939.

The twine baler, which was practically nonexistent in 1940, has increased in popularity rapidly, and in 1948 was used for about 45 per cent of the hay baled. Of the 51,000 windrow pickup hay balers delivered by manufacturers to distributors who served our farmers in 1949, about 64 per cent were twine balers.

Twine balers are used most extensively in the more humid areas of the North Central States and the North-eastern States where the bulk of the hay is fed on the same farm where grown.

### Wire Balers

Although twine balers are gaining in popularity, more than 55 per cent of all hay baled in 1948 was baled with wire balers. Use of the wire baler is widespread but they are most popular in the Southwestern and Southern States where they usually account for half the crop.

Along with the tremendous increase in the baling of hay, there has been a marked decline in the tonnage fed or sold as loose, long hay. Only 46 per cent of the crop was handled in this manner in 1948 compared with more than 70 per cent in 1944.

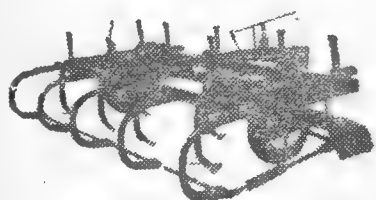
Storing hay as loose, long hay is a long established practice and is still important in many States. It accounted for more than half of the crop in the Lake States, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and most Mountain States.

### The Field Forage Harvester

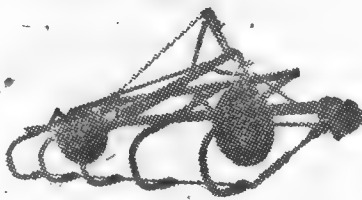
The remaining 7 per cent of the 1948 hay crop was chopped. Although some hay was chopped in all States, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the Pacific Coast and Mountain States accounted for the bulk of it. Only 2 per cent of the total hay crop was chopped in 1944.

Increasing use of the field forage harvester ranks with the rise in hay baling as an outstanding change for the last decade. These machines harvested almost a third of the corn silage in 1948 — more than three times as much as in 1943 — 55 per cent of the sorghum silage tonnage and 40 per cent of the grass silage. Stationary

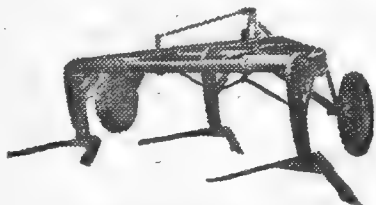
## RENN FARM EQUIPMENT for FALL WORK



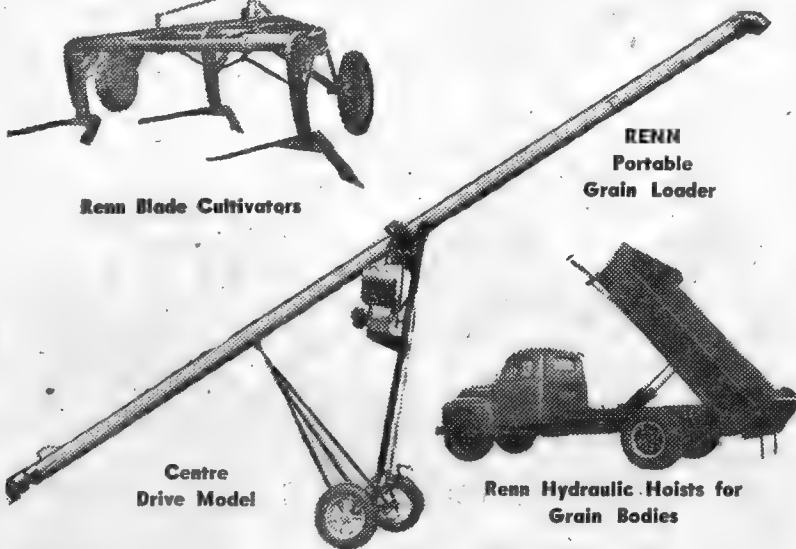
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cutters accounted for the rest of the silage from the three crops. Many of the owners of field forage harvesters use them for custom work.

The field forage harvester was used for half or more of the corn silage of the Corn Belt, the Great Plains, and the Mountain and Pacific Coast States. In all parts of the country use of the field harvester for corn silage appeared to be most popular on farms where the tonnage harvested was large. About 60 per cent of the corn silage on farms with 200 or more tons per farm was harvested by field harvesters in 1948. On the other hand, these machines accounted for less than 20 per cent of the tonnage on farms with less than 50 tons per farm.

#### More Grass Silage

The increased availability of the field forage harvester has been an important factor contributing to the rapid increase in production of grass silage in recent years. Of the about 5 million tons of grass-silage estimated to have been made in 1948, 55 per cent was produced in the Northeastern States, about 15 per cent in the Lake

States, 10 per cent in the Corn Belt, and about 10 per cent in the Pacific Coast States.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

#### Last Round-up for the Bar U Ranch

FAMOUS for a generation or more in Western Canada, the Bar U Ranch located in the Alberta Foothills is now being split up into several smaller holdings. The last round-up has been made and 314 range-bred horses have been shipped to a processing plant at Calgary, according to a recent report from the Canada Department of Agriculture's Production Service at Calgary.

#### Best Percheron Sire

CONSIDERED to be the highest award that can be won in the Percheron class, Koncarhope, the Percheron stallion purchased by the Canada Department of Agriculture's Production Service at Ottawa, has been declared the leading sire in North America for 1949. He was awarded top points for siring prize-winning Percherons during 1949 which placed him ahead of all other sires.

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## Can Israel's decline be traced to Solomon's destruction of the forests?

*In the northern areas of the Prairie Provinces, forests are being cleared away by huge brush breakers to make new farms. What will the future hold for the farmers of these districts? Remember the children of Israel, who moved into a land flowing with milk and honey? Remember the evil days that eventually befell them? What happened? The following is an extract from an allegorical article in the current issue of The Organic Farmer:*

By J. I. RODALE, in The Organic Farmer

ONCE I heard a theory expounded by an intelligent scribe whom I met in the library attached to the temple of Marduk, in Babylon, who attempted to account for the weakness of the Hebrews. Sometimes there is more than one reason underlying the story of the ruin of a nation, the Babylonian scribe had said, although in the case of Babylonia it was mainly because the country had become too wealthy. The people became physically weakened by an excess of luxury and a dependence on slaves to do all work. They hired outsiders to do their fighting for them. But with the Hebrews it was altogether different. The scribe believed that the Hebrews had antagonized the gods of fertility in the time of David and caused the food produced

in that land to become inferior so that it did not nourish the people's bodies properly.

In the beginning when the Hebrews came to Canaan the land ran with milk and honey. It was a land of virgin, magnificent forests and luxuriant fields and meadows. Crops were so fabulous that it was nothing for a blade of wheat to be two fingers wide, and the grains of it were said to be as large as the kidneys of an ox. The quality of the food was of the highest. The gods who looked after the well-being of the soil were in good spirit and made the land yield in flowing abundance.

But one thing was extremely important to these gods. They were jealous of the forests that grew on the high places where the shrines to their worship were located. These forests were part of their souls. Through them they drank their water which came through the rains. Through them they received the worship of the people. A tree is peculiarly sacred to these land gods of fertility and must not be violated.

About four hundred years before David, Joshua and the little band of Hebrews that he took over from Moses came into the land of Canaan. Joshua gave lands and portions to his twelve tribes. To Ephraim and Manasseh he said, "The mountain shall be thine, for it is a wood, and thou shalt cut it down." Fortunately there was so much woodland that the little cutting of trees did not amount to much and seemingly did not anger the gods of the soil. There was still left more than enough trees for them to drink through. The Hebrews must have been very hardy in those days, which were full of giants and strong men, including Samson.

Then came David whose soldiers had the strength to conquer everything in sight. They subdued and subjugated the Philistines. They conquered the Edomites, the Moabites and the Ammonites. Even the powerful Hiram of Tyre made a league of peace with David.

Those were glorious times for the Hebrews. The land was full of rich forests. There must have been woodland all over the country for when Absalom revolted from David his father and rode through a forest in the middle of a battle, his hair caught in the branches of an oak tree and he was left

hanging there while his mule got away from under him. Joab, the commander of David's armies, was told of it, came there in person and slew Absalom.

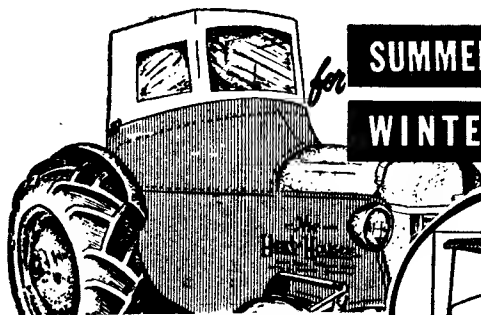
But David makes one unforgivable mistake. He ignores the gods of the soil and petitions directly to Yahveh to give them rain and abundance in crops. Yahveh gives it to him, but the enmity of the other gods is incurred. David commits another error. It grieves him to see his people worshipping idols under the trees at the high places and he commands many of them to be cut down. This is a direct, brazen affront to the idols who plot to bring calamity upon the Hebrews. But Solomon, the son of David, is even worse than his father. Because of his critical need for money to build palaces and to furnish luxuries to his many wives he is the first Hebrew King to engage in the shipping trade. He chooses the kind of merchandise to trade in which presents the least problem — wood. He cuts down many forests. Solomon had four score thousand hewers of wood in the mountains for many years hewing and cutting down trees continuously to satisfy his greedy desire for money.

Eighty thousand men — that is a staggering number of men. They mowed down practically all the worth-while trees and forests in the land. Solomon forced his people into the ranks of the wood-cutters and palace builders. It was a very unpopular thing for we know that Adoniram, his overseer, was stoned to death by the incensed people.

Where is the forest of Hereth where David hid today? It is gone. Where is the forest of Bethel that used to shelter bears? It is gone. There is not a single forest in Kirjath-Jearim, a name that denotes "city of forests". Where are the woods of Sharon which once covered the land from the valley of Ajalon to Mount Carmel? This irreligious despoliation not only made the gods wroth but eventually caused the land to become barren, for the gods drank their water through the roots of forest trees. The ground became parched and the gods sent mildew and locusts and caterpillars to consume the fruit of the land. The pasture withered and the fig tree lost its sweetness. The flax and the

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barley were smitten. Out of the earth came little bread.

The people in the time of Solomon's son, Rehoboam, were already so lacking in strength that civil war embraced them and the nation broke into two parts — the ten northern tribes standing against Judah and Benjamin. The spirit and the vigor of the people kept degenerating and for the most part after Rehoboam we hear of the land of Israel being overrun by foreign conquerors. The Hebrews were constantly under tribute to the nations that surrounded them. First it was Egypt in the time of Rehoboam. Then came the Syrians.

Gradually Moab and Edom, who were under tribute to Israel, succeed in delivering themselves from its domination. There come wicked kings who rule the land with sword, rapine and unspeakable brutality. There comes civil war again between the Hebrews. Then comes the Assyrian domination under Tiglath Pileser. Shal-maneser the Assyrian, takes the ten northern tribes and carries them away as captives to Assyria, never to return homeward.

By the time of Ezekiel the land has become so debilitated that the pastures are painfully few and the cattle close to the vanishing point. There was not sufficient animal dung which was necessary as a fuel for the baking of bread. When your Yahveh spoke to the prophet Ezekiel he said that because the people had turned their backs from following Him, they would be reduced to baking their bread with human dung. At this stage in Israel's history the hunger of the land must have been beyond appeasement.

Thistles grew instead of wheat, and cockles instead of barley. The food of the people did not have the potency to nourish them properly. They could not win battles against soldiers who had been brought up on food that came from a soil that was favored by the gods. Finally, when Nebuchadnezzar came and carried the remainder of the Hebrews into captivity, scrub oaks, briars and thorns possessed the land right up to the walls of Jerusalem. You can see that it was the pro-

vocation of the gods that brought decay and destruction to your race. Zarathustra, our Persian law-giver, was fully aware of this aspect of life. Did

he not say, "He who sows the ground with care and diligence acquires a greater stock of religious merit than he could gain by the repetition of ten thou-

sand prayers." Zarathustra would never cut down so many forests on tops of mountains.

That is what the Babylonian scribe said:

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Here we go again!



Pictures like this were common on the Prairie after Labor Day. But Mrs. M. A. Neely of Elnora, Alta., had her camera handy when son, Allen, started back to school and won \$5 for a timely shot.

## Good pasture from poor land

SOME of the poorest soils in Saskatchewan, for cultivated crops, are included in the Regina Beach Community Pasture, which was built by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, in 1948, and used for pasturing cattle last summer for the first time. Department officials consider it an "outstanding example of a good land utilization project, developed in an area found unsuitable for general farming purposes."

Containing only 4,720 acres, it is not considered an appropriate size to be maintained permanently by the department of agriculture, according to A. M. Thomson, director of the lands branch. However, this project is being continued under the management of the department because it is considered to be a model for municipalities and groups of farmers who might want to set up such projects in their own communities, under the department's earned assistance policy. This policy provides that the department will finance 50 per cent of the cost of such a project if approved by the department.

Much of the land now included in the pasture was abandoned cultivation. Soil drifting removed most of the originally thin top soil, leaving not much more than sand and gravel. Some of this land had been re-grassed before the government took it over. Good progress is being made in seeding more of it to a mixture of brome, crested wheat and alfalfa. This summer has been exceptionally favorable for establishing stands of desirable grasses.

Most of the land in the pasture which never had been brought under cultivation had

been largely over-grazed in recent years. By controlling the number of animals which are permitted to graze the natural grass now is making a good comeback. Most of the components of prairie wool, such as spear grass, bluestem, western rye grass and some of the sedges, were showing up well. Where wild barley (foxtail) was crowding out other grasses, re-grassing was planned this fall. Other areas were to be left as they are for the present.

Only a little more than 200 head of cattle were being pastured this summer to give the grass every chance to grow. It is expected that double this number may be carried a few years hence.

There are two herds running in the pasture. Breeding cows are separated from the other cattle and kept in the breeding pasture, where two pure-bred bulls are provided by the department. The grazing fee for all ages of cattle and for cows with calves at side is 75 cents per head per month. The breeding fee is an additional \$2.

Thirteen farmers now have cattle in the pasture. The average owned by each patron is about 16. No patron lives more than six miles from the pasture.

The caretaker, Wm. Sinclair, is employed on a part-time basis. He supervises the receiving and releasing of cattle to and from the pasture. He collects fees, manages round-ups and examines the fences to make sure the cattle are staying inside the pasture. Ample water is provided by natural springs and by two large dug-outs which were made when the highways department removed gravel to pave the Regina Beach and No. 11 highways.



## Swift Current farmers have highest dairy income

THE dairyman in the Swift Current area has a larger cash income on the average than dairymen in other areas of Saskatchewan, it was shown in the second interim report of a three-year survey on cost of milk production, conducted by the Research Services, of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

Object of the survey is to give the dairy farmer a picture of how his business is progressing, assist him in determining why his farm business is either above or below average, and point out avenues for improvement.

The survey also provides a source of information for the Milk Control Board.

The second interim report, covering the year ended May 31, 1949, was released by A. L. W. Tuomi, supervisor, and John McConnell, his assistant. One hundred and one representative whole milk producers in five areas of the province supplying milk to Swift Current, Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw provided the basic information for the survey.

The average net current cash income in the Swift Current milkshed was shown to be

\$5,337. The Regina milkshed was second with an average cash income of \$4,131, Moose-Jaw third with \$4,001, Prince Albert fourth with \$3,760 and Saskatoon fifth with \$2,276.

Although the Prince Albert dairy farmer's income was well below the Swift Current figure, his profit per pound butterfat was almost double that in all other areas. This was due, in part, to lower feed and labor costs and to larger increases in herd values. A greater proportion of the cash income in the other areas was shown to be derived from sources other than milk production.

## Saskatchewan coyote drive shows good results

THE Saskatchewan Government's coyote control program is now showing the results of modern coyote hunting techniques introduced this year, Resources Minister J. H. Brocklebank said in an address to a coyote hunters' conference held in Regina.

At the three-day school, under the chairmanship of Game Supervisor W. A. Hartwell, more than 40 field officers and coyote hunters, employed by the resources department on a part-time basis, reported a total kill of more than 2,000 coyotes in a review of the three-month spring program.

Mr. Brocklebank said the Department had dropped the bounty system of controlling coyotes after many years practice had shown the animals were more numerous and constituted a greater menace than before bounties were paid. He added that the game branch's new program, employing coyote "getters," 1,080 bait stations and hunters hired by the department, was instituted this year after intensive studies of control programs by other governments that utilized these modern methods.

The coyote hunters' school had the benefit of expert advice from N. E. Buell, a predator and rodent control officer from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. His position of supervising coyote control in the north central states has equipped him with an advanced knowledge in modern techniques of coyote hunting. The coyote "getter", a cyanide gun planted in the ground that sprays cyanide into the coyote's mouth when bitten, was invented by a coyote hunter working in the same department as Mr. Buell. The device consists of a small metal post stuck in the ground that comprises a firing mechanism and a "shell holder." The shell holder is wrapped in cotton and scented with

a lure that is attractive to coyotes.

Mr. Buell took part in discussions that centred around problems confronting the hunters — methods of protecting the "getters" from calves, dogs and preventing grasshoppers from destroying the baits, this providing a major problem during the month of August, marking plainly the areas where "getters" are set out, best methods of "denning" (digging out the coyotes from their dens) and other problems in which he could give the benefit of his experience.

One device for effective denning he described, as yet not in use in Saskatchewan, was utilization of "bombs" — pyrotechnic cartridges that are tossed into the den and burn, emitting a poisonous gas and killing the pups inside the den when the hole is sealed over. Game Branch officials expressed interest in using these "bombs" in future steps of the control program.

## Cheese eaters


MOST Europeans consume more cheese in one sitting than the average Canadian eats in two weeks or more, according to Gilbert McMillan, president of the Dairy Farmers of Canada.

In reporting to his directors on his recent tour of European countries, Mr. McMillan said, "the method of serving cheese in public eating places in Canada is not conducive to increasing the per capita consumption. Only a few hours after we had left Canada, we had our first demonstration. At the ship's table, when you asked the waiter for cheese, he brought a tray filled with half a dozen varieties, from which you could take what you pleased. Outside of Britain, where dairy products are rationed, this system prevailed in every country we visited."

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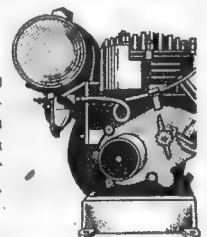
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#### Gallantry Plus

In Glasgow, Scotland, Patrick McCusker kept raising his hat to women waiting for a streetcar, was finally arrested for disturbing the peace because perched on his head under the hat he carried two white mice.

#### A Man's Heart

In Metz, France, Jean Rozaire, hospitalized for three months after his wife carved him with a scythe, asked the court to free her before her year's sentence is up because he doesn't know how to cook.

#### Off Day

In Milwaukee, George Hauf,

arrested for drunkenness, was asked by police why he was riding a streetcar early Tuesday morning without any pants, explained that he thought it was Monday.

#### Home Fires

In Sydney, Australia, Walter John Henry Watson got a divorce from wife Jean Lillian when he testified that she poured alcohol over him while he slept, and put a match to him.

#### Challenge

In Los Angeles, a thief stole Mike Brown's car from the only garage that was locked, in a row of ten.

#### Slow Burn

In Miami, Mrs. Virginia Lorns admitted setting fire to a truck, explained that her boy friend had been using it to call on another woman. In Los Angeles, John G. Murray, who objected to his landlady's piano-playing, was booked on suspicion of attempted arson, told police: "I was going to burn the house down, and the piano, too."

#### Strike Three

In Tulsa, Okla., Coney Lee Coffey tried for the third time to rob the Lucky Seven Grill, for the third time got caught.

#### Inside Story

In Norwalk, Ohio, Mrs. E. M. Potter placed a classified advertisement in the Norwalk Reflector-Herald: "Notice to the Curious — Car parked in driveway at 9 Jefferson Sunday belonged to relatives from Akron."

#### Perfectionist

In St. Louis, Liquor Store Manager Floyd Rice gave police such a detailed description of the man who he said had robbed the store of \$425 that they got suspicious, quizzed him further, found that he had taken the money himself.

#### Bargain

In Plymouth, England, a woman who had flown 3,000 miles from the Mediterranean island of Cyprus to have her baby in Britain explained that, with Britain's free medical service, it was cheaper to buy a plane ticket than to pay doctor bills at home.

#### Listening Audience

In Oroville, Calif., while alone at home listening to a radio program on painless childbirth, Mrs. Joyce Chapman gave unheralded and painless birth to her first child, a 3 lb. 6 oz. boy.

#### This Hurts Me

In Lancaster, Pa., G. E. Sulzenberger explained, at St. Joseph's hospital, that he had dislocated his shoulder giving his nine-year-old son a spanking.

#### The Company He Keeps

In Nashville, Judge Charles Gilbert advised a recurrent defendant, again brought into court after a razor brawl, to avoid trouble by staying out of bad company, was told: "I'd like to, judge, but I haven't got enough money to get a divorce."

#### Member of the Wedding

In Minneapolis, Donald and Barbara Nelson, injured in an auto accident on their wedding night, brought damage suits totaling \$15,000 against several defendants, including their driver, Best Man David Hastay.

#### Hidden Talent

In Denver, Rocky Mountain News Reporter Jack Gaskie, posing as an unemployed furniture salesman to do a story on the U.S. Employment Service, took eight hours of tests and interviews, was advised to go into newspaper work.

#### Curious Collie



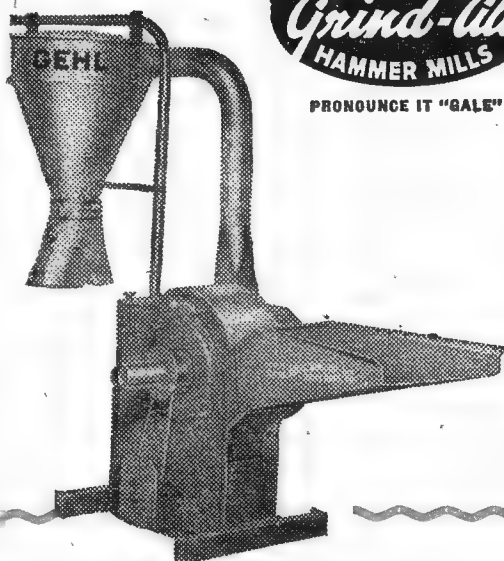
David Propp, Box 18, Rhein, Sask., won \$3 for this picture of "Jimmy" following his nose down a hole.



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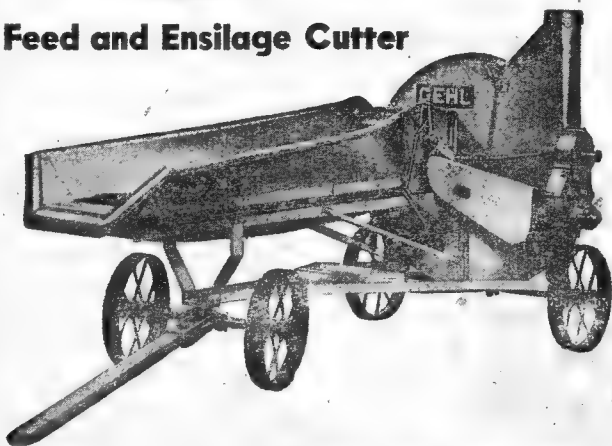
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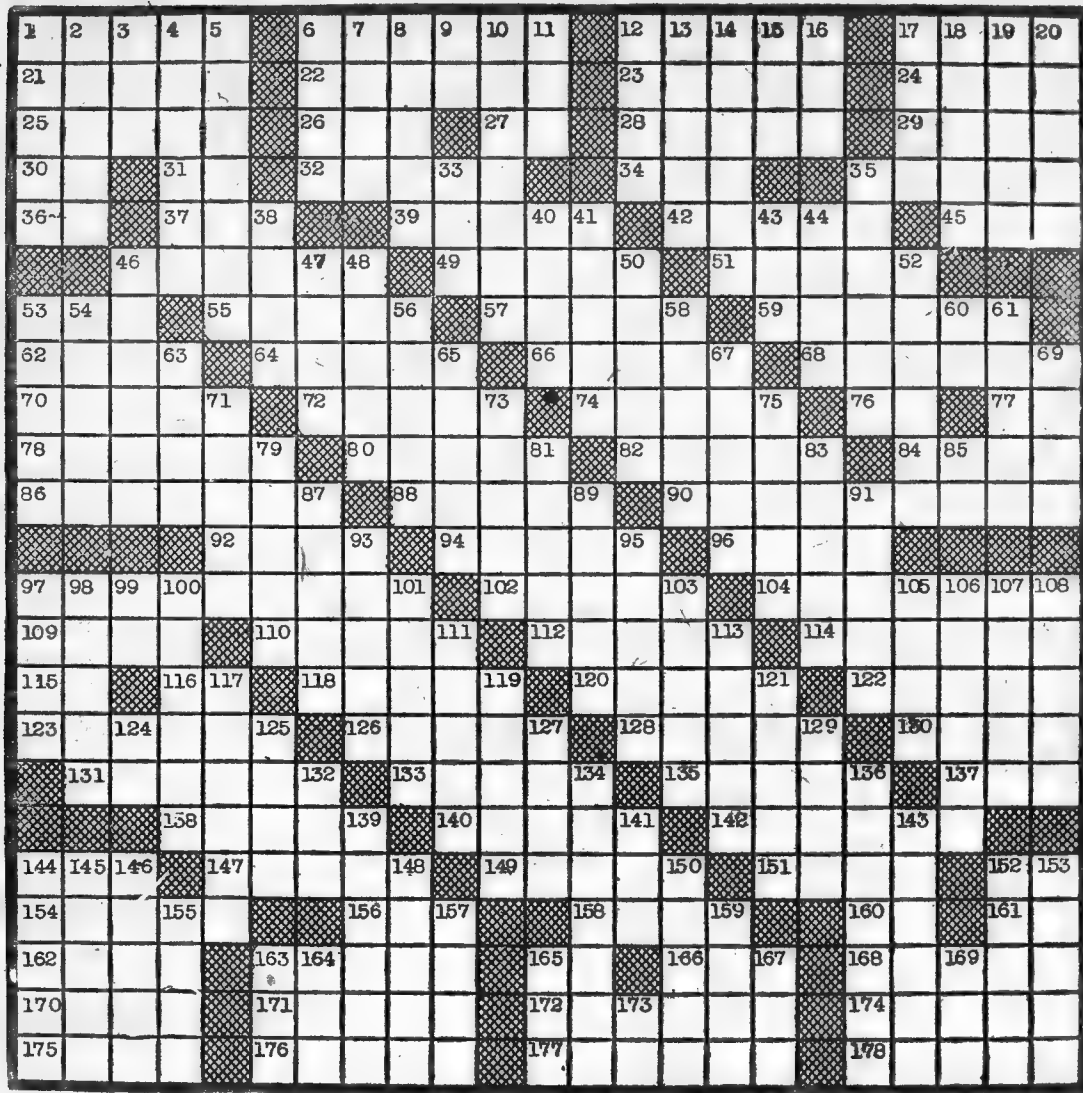
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## HORIZONTAL

- |                            |                                 |                          |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Absalom's captain        | 59 Aft parts                    | 126 Sailing ship         |
| 6 Medieval silk            | 62 Preposition                  | 128 Pacific island group |
| 12 One deprived            | 64 To prevent                   | 130 To join metal        |
| 17 Fete                    | 66 Dormouse                     | 131 Blinded              |
| 21 Nocturnal carnivore     | 68 Descendant of Shem           | 133 Trail                |
| 22 Style of type           | 70 Faithful                     | 135 Striped equine       |
| 23 Turkish decree          | 72 To part                      | 137 Things in law        |
| 24 Sea of Turkestan        | 74 Breathing sounds             | 138 Cloys                |
| 25 Concerning              | 76 Parent                       | 140 To scatter           |
| 26 Detent                  | 77 Aloft                        | 142 Feels                |
| 27 Greek letter            | 78 Colloquial: those defeated   | 144 Held session         |
| 28 Fathered                | 80 Memento                      | 147 Sea birds            |
| 29 Extinct bird            | 82 Sounds                       | 149 Number               |
| 30 Perform                 | 84 Small valley                 | 151 Soaks                |
| 31 Prefix: apart           | 86 Went in                      | 152 Part of "to be"      |
| 32 Gives forth             | 88 Splits                       | 154 Clan                 |
| 34 To foot up              | 90 Honorable                    | 156 Likely               |
| 35 German city             | 92 Man's name                   | 158 Image                |
| 36 Symbol for argent       | 94 Old Egyptian city            | 160 Exists               |
| 37 Swedish money           | 96 Edible root                  | 161 Chinese measure      |
| 39 Greek island            | 97 Bestrides                    | 162 To fix value         |
| 42 Stem joints             | 102 Boundary                    | 163 Wife of Louis XVI    |
| 45 Compass point           | 104 Biggest                     | 165 Plural suffix        |
| 46 Peaceful                | 109 Collective stake            | 166 To contend           |
| 49 Part of small intestine | 110 Slumber                     | 168 Fortification        |
| 51 Lasso                   | 112 Yucca-like plant            | 170 Aft                  |
| 53 Biscuit                 | 114 Crescent-shaped             | 171 Aids                 |
| 55 Couch                   | 115 By                          | 172 Matures              |
| 57 Vegetable dish          | 116 Symbol for iridium          | 174 Growing out          |
|                            | 118 Chic                        | 175 Nobleman             |
|                            | 120 Asiatic kingdom             | 176 Portends             |
|                            | 122 Glossy fabric               | 177 Clerical vestments   |
|                            | 123 Colloquial: ten dollar bill | 178 Drain                |

## VERTICAL

- |                           |                         |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Tilled land             | 50 French revolutionist | 107 Fence step            |
| 2 Estate                  | 52 Great fleet          | 108 Cares for             |
| 3 Goddess of mischief     | 53 To stick out         | 111 Supports              |
| 4 Producing impulses      | 54 Labor group          | 113 Cripples              |
| 5 Changed                 | 56 At no time           | 117 To tell               |
| 6 Party                   | 58 Sadness              | 119 Horn notes            |
| 7 Small particle          | 60 Symbol for nickel    | 121 Protuberances         |
| 8 Sorcery                 | 61 Mining platform      | 124 Symbol for neon       |
| 9 Italian article         | 63 Curved molding       | 125 Network               |
| 10 Superficial adornments | 65 Lighted again        | 127 Small orifice         |
| 11 Old French coins       | 67 Article of faith     | 129 Italian river         |
| 12 Roster                 | 69 Fencing sword        | 132 German article        |
| 13 Constellation          | 71 Mistook              | 134 To call on again      |
| 14 Tailor                 | 73 Competitor           | 136 Reaches upward        |
| 15 Holland commune        | 75 Part of flower       | 139 Trapped               |
| 16 Radical                | 79 Transmits            | 141 Married               |
| 17 Runs about             | 81 Alpine pass          | 143 Member of Jewish sect |
| 18 Originated             | 83 Pertaining to leg    | 144 To denude             |
| 19 Having cargo           | 85 College degree       | 145 Raze                  |
| 20 Solitary               | 87 Toys                 | 146 Name                  |
| 23 Prefix: three          | 89 One of Apostles      | 148 Malice                |
| 25 Respect                | 91 Convex molding       | 150 Book of fiction       |
| 28 Wife of Geraint        | 93 Appears              | 152 Wing-shaped           |
| 40 River duck             | 95 Locations            | 153 Digger                |
| 41 Swiss mathematician    | 97 Quarrel              | 155 Beverage              |
| 43 Underworld god         | 98 Carries              | 157 Hardy heroine         |
| 44 Erodes                 | 99 Artificial language  | 159 Mark                  |
| 46 Purpose                | 100 Puts in row         | 163 Fairy queen           |
| 47 Lawyer's patron saint  | 101 Closes tightly      | 164 Finland city          |
| 48 To supply food         | 103 Gem                 | 165 Bitter vetch          |
|                           | 105 To bite             | 167 Worm                  |
|                           | 106 Consumers           | 169 Black bird            |
|                           |                         | 173 Italian river         |

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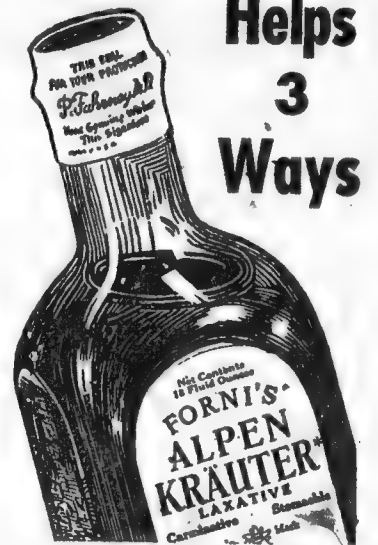
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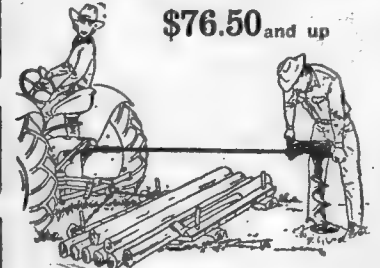
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### Wind-blown



Alfred Morhart, Bayard, Sask., sent us this picture of a barnyard after the big wind had come and gone.



Last week when we were all up at our neighbor's farm I saw an amusing incident. Our dog, Rex, had started to play with their dog and was getting along fine until my brother petted the other dog. Then the fun began! They started fighting and yelping and running. We tried to stop them, but we couldn't even catch them. They disappeared behind a bush, and when they emerged the scene was changed completely. The two dogs were running along happily side by side. It looked like Rex hadn't really wanted to fight, but just thought he ought to show us he "had his pride".

Sadie Guggenmos.

Vera, Sask.

One morning, after a heavy rain, Dad went out to look at the fields. He noticed something black and white on the road which he thought was a skunk. Later he saw the neighbor's dog in the field. She had brought one of her two month-old pups to our place, and left the other at home for herself. We have had the pup for one week and it's mother comes to see it every night.

Pauline Steensland.

Leinor, Sask.

A few days ago, a man, who lives about ten miles from our place, came to get some wood. He also wanted a dog, and, as we have three, we were glad to give him one. The dog didn't want to go with him, but we finally got him into the car and he left for home.

The next morning, when I looked out of the window, I saw our dog, Chubby, back home again. How he ever got back all the way from a place where

he'd never been before and where he'd been taken to in a car will always remain a mystery to us.

Anne Marie Straub.

Marquette, R.R. 1, Man.

The other day I was standing in the house by the screen door, where a moth was on the outside on the screen. Then, all of a sudden, out of no where, I saw a bird fly right up to the screen door where I was still standing and it picked up the moth and flew to the fence and sat there for a while, the moth still in its beak, and then flew away.

Rose Kisilewich.

Two Hills, Alta.

About a week ago I happened to look out the window to see a crow fly down in our garden by the pea patch. When another one flew down, they both started pulling pea pods. They ate some of the peas there, but when I went out to chase them away they both flew into the air with a claw full of pea pods. Dad shot at them a couple of times and they don't come back any more.

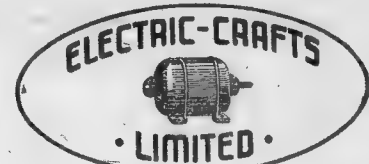
Noell Duffy.

Box 315, Lacombe, Alta.

About 3 o'clock one morning our dog started to bark like he always does when he has a strange animal cornered. Dad got up and looked out the window with the flashlight. Our dog, Pal, had something cornered under the door-step. Dad said sickem, Pal. Pal brought him out dead. It was a muskrat of all things.

Marlene Beazer.

Box 204, Hardisty, Alta.



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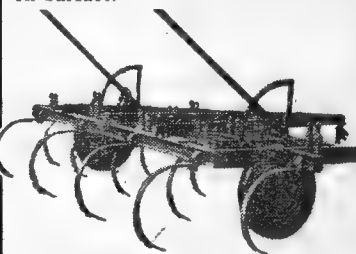
Every Summer we hear farmers say: "We could sure use some of that rain and snow that fell in April."

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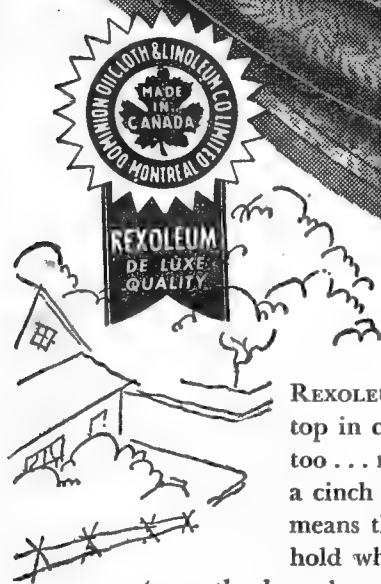
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# The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE



## When it came to wooing, the savages had excitement

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

IN countries below the Equator, December is the most popular bridal month. Southern negroes regard Christmas as the luckiest day of the year for a wedding. In old Roman times it was usual to present the bride with a wreath of holly—as significant of the warmest congratulations, not prophetic of her future path!

But before the wedding comes the wooing—and that is not always easy. In certain of the Greek islands, where both men and women dive for sponges for a living, a girl is not permitted to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges from a certain depth. Spanish girls dismiss a suitor by giving him a pumpkin to eat—cooked, we hope, and not too large!—while in Brittany a swain knows that all is lost if his love presents him with a sausage. A man who woos a Polish maiden and is regaled at her father's table with a goose realizes that his own is cooked.

In Malaya the man offers the girl of his heart some betel to

chew and if she accepts it he knows that she is accepting him too. Among certain South Pacific islanders if a girl gives a man the wreath from her hair she is giving him her heart also. From these customs came that of breaking a shell in two and each lover taking half.

In other countries a coin was used and then rings were exchanged as a formal announcement of the betrothal, as an engagement was called in those days. Incidentally, the word "wedding" formerly meant a binding of the accepted suitor to the guardian, not to his fiancée, and so it was the betrothal and not the marriage which was really the wedding. "A long engagement," wrote caustic Thackeray in "Vanity Fair", is a partnership which one party is free to keep or to break, but which involves all the capital of the other."

The symbol of both betrothal and marriage has always been a circle, that token of continuity. The woven cords or metal fetters worn by women on their wrists or ankles originally signified capture or possession—just as some men think the wedding ring does today. But how does the growing popularity of the double ring ceremony fit in with this idea?

However, there is no doubt that the first marriages were indeed the result of capture, when the man forcibly extracted the woman from the bosom of her family. He had to have help in this, so a friend went along to hold off the relatives while he eloped with the girl. Sometimes the friend decided that he needed some friends also and perhaps he did when the kinsfolk—often with females predominating—tried to recapture the bride. Or were they just trying to get themselves carried off too?

However it was, the bridegroom of today still has a friend to help him, while the other companions are represented by the groomsmen and the kin of the bride by the pretty bridesmaids. Among Irish mountaineers a wedding is still considered tame if the bridegroom doesn't run away with the bride.

The bridal veil originated from the superstition that the woman who wore such a covering would be concealed from evil spirits and so they could not harm her. Perhaps this is where all veils come from, although in the east the evil spirits eventually became syn-

onymous with men in general. Just what happened to the bridal veil in Rome when the wedding cake was broken over the bride's head is anybody's guess. In Afghanistan the bride and groom sit side by side on a mat immediately following the ceremony and while the bride is still heavily veiled. An attendant holds a mirror in front of them, the bride is unveiled and the married pair see each other for the first time as reflections in a glass. There is no record of a mirror having shattered to pieces on one of these occasions, but nevertheless there must have been some terrific shocks.

At one time the English bride used to throw her stocking to the excited bridesmaids after the wedding, so they could find out which one would be married next. This wasn't easy to do, however, and it also led to a lot of confusion when two pretty maids each grabbed one end of the hose with bargain-counter expressions.

In France, several hundred years ago, it was customary to make off with the bride's garter—we'll hope she had a spare!—as a token of good luck for a man or early marriage for a girl.

"In general," said Edward Newton, "I like wedding bells at the end of novels. 'They married and lived happily ever after'—why not? It has been done!"



## The Dishpan Philosopher

A STORE to store real shopping spree can't all be fun it seems to me. I very seldom feel an urge to go to town and make a splurge. I do it cosily at home.—All through the catalogue I roam, where all the pretty pictures flaunt the host of things I need and want. Here I go shopping at my ease with no one but myself to please. No salesgirl hurries me to choose as through page after page I cruise. I write things down in nice neat rows scarce noting how my order grows, and never thinking I should stop—it's such a pleasant way to shop.

Until, at last, my list all made its total leaves me quite dismayed. I trim it down a bit and then count up and trim it down again. Like life! We aim to fly so high but settle just for getting by.

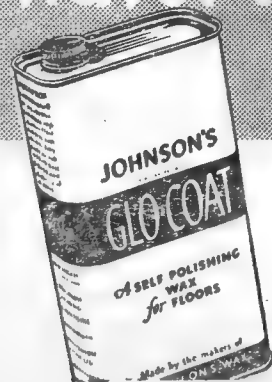


THE "PICK OF THE RUN"  
OF THE WORLD'S FINEST  
SALMON IS LABELLED...

Paramount



Johnson's Glo-Coat  
is  
water-repellent!



**Guarantee:** The wax shine lasts longer. Repeated cleaning with a mop dampened in clear water does not wash the shine away!



# Handy as a Pocket in a Shirt!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

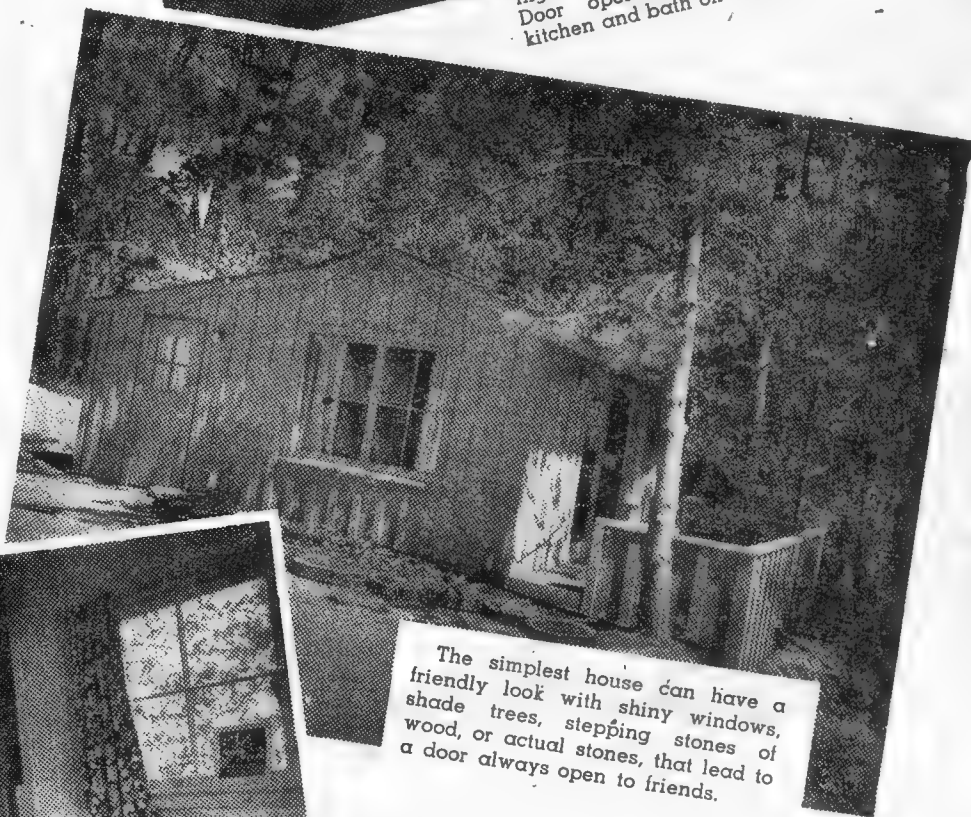
HERE'S an adorable little house that is just the type for a brand new couple to start housekeeping in, or for one whose children are married and gone. Although there is only one real room, this one is light and airy, comfortable, pleasant. It is liveable as can be by day, and when night closes in, the corner caving the oversize couch becomes a mighty comfortable sleeping area.

The house sets smack-dab in the woods, with tall trees throwing shade all about, and the little front porch is a wonderful outdoor sitting room — a grand place to sit and shell peas for dinner, do the mending, read, or just dream and listen to the birds. There are potted plants to enjoy, and when the owner ran out of pots, she planted lovely old stone pickle jars and jugs; they make interesting containers for greens and flowers and should never be overlooked, by the way!

Instead of using the same material at all the windows, a figured chintz was used at one, a plain yellow at the others. The yellow repeats that shade in figured curtain and in rug, and the couch cover echoes the green, while a chair and ottoman cover repeats the rust. You can see for yourself that the color combination is gay and attractive, and not too ordinary. The stove heats the tiny house well, augmented by small hot plate in kitchen and electric heater in bathroom. These tiny rooms, off main room, are adequate for such a small house that will only accommodate two people anyway. They are separated by two closets—one that opens into kitchen, the other into living room and bath.



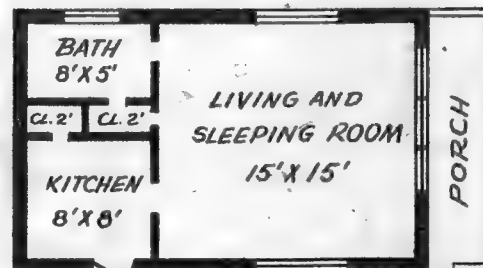
Half of the front wall is glass — part door, part windows on either side. Yellow curtains hang here, pick up that color in short ones. Large couch is actually a bed-at-night, fine lounging spot by day. Door opens onto porch. Small kitchen and bath off room.



The simplest house can have a friendly look with shiny windows, shade trees, stepping stones of wood, or actual stones, that lead to a door always open to friends.



Inside walls aren't much different from outside ones — natural wood, painted and rubbed off. The result is a lovely soft gray. Stove heats little house in winter . . . in summer flaunts greens cut from nearby woods. Rug and curtains are gay green, rust and yellow, chair and ottoman rust. Old drop leaf table seats several for eating, if desired.



FLOOR PLAN

*a family favorite  
hard to beat*

**spicy rich, piping hot  
CINNAMON BUNS**



**If you bake at home—  
these are easy to make**

It's bound to be a "Good Morning"—when you serve delicious, hot-and-fragrant Cinnamon Buns for breakfast. They'll win you plenty of praise... made with Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast!

**Full-Strength—Goes Right to Work**  
Modern Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps for weeks and weeks right on your pantry shelf. It's fast—it's ACTIVE. All you do is:

1. In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, dissolve

thoroughly 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.

2. Sprinkle with dry yeast. Let stand 10 minutes.
3. THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe.)

Next time you bake, insist on Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Keep several weeks' supply on hand. There's nothing like it for delicious soft-textured breads, rolls, dessert breads—such as all the family loves!

## CINNAMON BUNS

Makes 2½ dozen

Measure into large bowl  
1 cup lukewarm water  
2 teaspoons granulated sugar  
and stir until sugar is dissolved.  
Sprinkle with contents of  
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal  
Fast Rising Dry Yeast  
Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.  
In the meantime, scald  
1 cup milk  
Remove from heat and stir in  
½ cup granulated sugar  
1¼ teaspoons salt  
6 tablespoons shortening  
Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture;  
Stir in 2 well-beaten eggs  
Stir in 3 cups once-sifted bread flour  
and beat until smooth; work in  
3 cups more once-sifted bread flour  
Turn out on lightly-floured board and  
knead dough lightly until smooth and  
elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top  
with melted butter or shortening. Cover and  
set dough in warm place, free from  
draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk.  
While dough is rising, combine  
1½ cups brown sugar  
(lightly pressed down)  
3 teaspoons ground cinnamon  
1 cup washed and dried seedless  
raisins

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong ¼-inch thick and 16 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with raisin mixture. Beginning at a long edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place just touching each other, a cut-side up, in greased 7-inch round layer-cake pans (or other shallow pans). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven 350°, 20-25 minutes. Serve hot, or reheated.



## LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

*Although the autumn has  
arrived,  
We still find tasks galore;  
Perhaps a letter from Aunt Sal,  
Will help you more and more.*

A REGULAR reader of this page wrote me recently that she didn't agree with some of the solutions to problems mentioned different times. That isn't at all surprising to me... there is never one all-true way of doing things... and I do not hold myself up as an expert in any field. But I never advise any household help until I've either given it a fair trial in my own home or received it from other conscientious rural homemakers.

**QUESTION:** One time you mentioned a firm that makes rugs from old rags, etc. Could you please give me this address again?—(Mrs. J. R. H.)

**ANSWER:** The firm is Capital Carpet Co., 701 Wellington Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Write for their circular and they will send all particulars. At least a dozen women have written me how pleased they were with the work of this company.

**QUESTION:** Has one of your readers got a WHITE Amaryllis bulb to spare? I will give slips from house plants in exchange.

**ANSWER:** I don't wish you to write me about this, but correspond directly with the writer... so I'll place her full name and address below: (Dora Reiter, Box 44, Carmel, Sask.)

**QUESTION:** How can one remove rust stains from clothing?—(D.R., Carmel, Sask.)

**ANSWER:** This is definitely a repeat for I think I get this question at least once per week... but it is still distressing so many so we'll speak of it again. Even in my very latest bulletins we are still being advised to use salt and lemon (holding it over steam to hasten action) or cream of tartar. But a rust stain is one of the most cling-to-it things ever, so here are some stronger aids that may be resorted to: oxalic acid crystals (3 tbsps. to 2 cups water) follow this application with an ammonia solution (half water and half ammonia). If several applications are needed, then alternate the oxalic acid and ammonia each time. REMEMBER, OXALIC ACID IS POISON... so take every precaution to wash utensils used and burn cloths, etc.

**QUESTION:** We have several large mirrors that have spots on them and rather than go to the work of packing and shipping them away to be resilvered professionally, I wondered if you knew of some way it could be done at home?—(Mrs. E. B., Redcliff, Alta.)

**ANSWER:** As I wrote Mrs. B. privately I have contacted several stores asking for information as to whether there is now a product on the market that does this task for us. So far they have all come up with

a negative reply. If any of the readers do know of some such product I'd be delighted if they wrote me about it.

**QUESTION:** I have several baby flannel gowns that are badly stained around the neck from milk. Is there any way I can get these white again?—(Mrs. F. W., Cardston, Alta.)

**ANSWER:** First I'd try an ordinary commercial bleach... using it per directions on package. If that doesn't take out the stains here is a fine recipe to use on any flannels or flannelettes that have become yellowed. Soak about 3 hours in a lather of ¼ lb. soft soap, 1 tbslp. powdered borax and 1 tbslp. carbonate of ammonia and 3 gallons water. Rinse in several waters.

**QUESTION:** I would like a recipe for cooking rose hips into jam or jelly?—(Mrs. J. W. D., Buffton, Alta.)

**ANSWER:** Because the hips of wild roses are so very rich in Vitamin C, it is only right that this jam is named: VITAMIN C JAM. 2 cups rose hips fully ripe (best after frost has touched them), 4 cups boiling water, 2 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. cooking apples. Wash hips and put in boiling water. Boil gently until soft. Mash with wooden spoon. Strain through a jelly bag letting drip overnight. Measure juice. Make up to 3 cups with water if necessary. Cook apples to a pulp... rub through a sieve. Mix hip juice and apple pulp and bring to boil. Stir in sugar and when dissolved boil rapidly until jelly stage is reached. Pour into sterilized jars and seal.

**NOTE.**—Hawthorne haws may be used for a similar jam.

**Health Note:** This rose hip jam saves buying so many oranges in winter time for 1 tbslp. of it will supply all the Vitamin C needed for one person for one day.

**QUESTION:** (Repeat from August.) Why is there a tough streak in the bottom of the cake when making Chiffon cake but in no other?—(Mrs. F. G., Bateman, Sask.)

**ANSWER:** I received a generous number of letters on this. I thought one of the most sensible answers came in from Mrs. A. M., Dilke, Sask. Mrs. M. reminded us that chiffon cakes have to be beaten the stiffest of all cakes (or rather the egg whites have to be). She had similar luck with them as Mrs. G. until she invested in a new egg beater with eight blades... now all is fine again! (Maybe that's what a lot of the rest of us need... some new pieces of working equipment... for machinery of all kinds will wear out).

**QUESTION:** I am not sure whether this is in your dept. or not, but I'll ask anyway. How long is it necessary to let plaster

(Continued on page 52)



# Household Hints

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

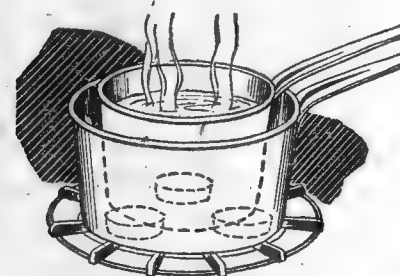
## SUBSTITUTE CLOTHES STICK



If a clothes stick is not available when dyeing garments, use spring-type clothespins as a substitute. The clamping action of the clothespins permits you to grasp the garment tightly without staining the fingers. Also, the garment is not likely to slip from pins and splash into the dye, staining your clothing.

□ □ □

## HANDY DOUBLE BOILER



AN IMPROVED DOUBLE BOILER consists of a small saucepan supported on bottom of a larger pan with three fruit-jar lids. Large pan is filled with water.

□ □ □

## VINEGAR REMOVES PAINT



DRY PAINT SPOTS are removed from window glass by rubbing with a cloth moistened with hot vinegar. Use the vinegar full strength and heat it by setting the uncapped bottle in a saucepan filled with water.

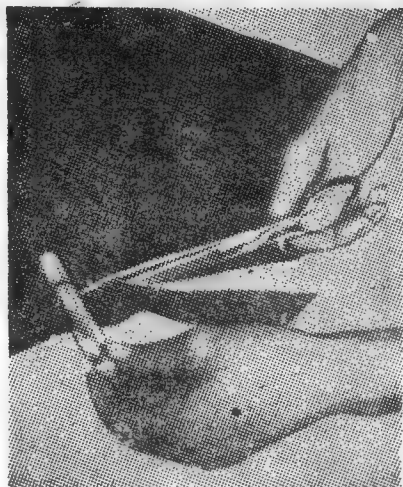
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## RECIPES CLIPPED FROM NEWSPAPERS



RECIPES clipped from newspapers or magazines are held for easy reference by attaching them temporarily to side of a baking-powder can. Press the lid of the can over the clipping to hold it in place.

## CLOTHESPIN AS A MARKING GAUGE



AN ordinary wooden clothespin makes a good marking gauge for cutting strips on the bias from heavy fabrics. Mark one leg of the clothespin as shown below to give the width of the bias strip which is required. Then slip the clothespin over the edge of the cloth and slide it along the edge as the cutting progresses.

□ □ □

## GRATING CHOCOLATE



GRATING chocolate uniformly fine so it melts quickly without scorching is done in a jiffy with an ordinary potato peeler. By varying the angle at which the peeler is held, the size of the chocolate particles can be made large or small as desired.

□ □ □

## THE TOP OF A PINEAPPLE ATTRACTIVE PLANT



THE top of a pineapple provides an attractive plant for the kitchen or sunporch. Cut the top from the fruit in the usual way and suspend the bottom portion of the foliage in a jar of water until roots begin to sprout. Transplanted in a flowerpot or decorative plant holder, plant will continue to grow.

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And there will never be a better time than NOW to build up your blanket supply, because Fairfields' prices are UNCHANGED in spite of substantial increases in wool prices. Get full details of the money-saving FAIRFIELD PLAN — send the coupon today!

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for woodwork.  
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for walls and ceilings.



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## A button to swap

By EFFIE BUTLER

RECENTLY I met a charming little old lady of eighty-eight years... young. As we chatted over a fragrant cup of tea, I noticed her glance repeatedly fell on the gold buttons that splashed down the front of my frock.

"Those are lovely buttons," she said.

Then she told me her hobby was collecting buttons. "It's loads of fun," went on Grandma, and her eyes sparkled. "Costs nothing at all, or as much as you care to spend, and it's a fascinating way to make new friends, for button swapping is spreading fast."

"I have over five hundred in my collection now, but I do want to get a 'black-out' button. You know, they are covered with phosphorus and will glow in the dark. People in England wore them to protect themselves from traffic accidents during the darkened days of war."

"Oh, it happened last summer," smiled Grandma, when I asked her to tell me her strangest experience with buttons. "I went to Vancouver by bus to visit my grand-daughter. I loved the trip, and wasn't tired in spite of everyone's warning. When we left Calgary my seat companion was a woman. We chatted, and I found she was interested in buttons, too. But the afternoon was warm; the bus rocked merrily along, and before I knew it, I had dozed off," confessed Grandma.

"When I wakened, my fellow traveller was gone, and so was one of the French enamel buttons from the front of my dress... Yes, it was a lovely souvenir of our meeting, but never again will I fall asleep beside a button collector."

Collecting buttons may be a profitable, as well as an interesting hobby, but they need not be gathered in the manner employed by Grandma's bus-companion.

Did you ever think of starting a collection of your own? If so, I wouldn't be surprised if you have a good beginning right in the bottom of your sewing box. Hunt them out and sort them. When your own supply is exhausted, you may find many country stores to be fertile fields of button treasures. Now and then, you may swap buttons with a collector friend to complete a particular set. Auction sales, where whole household lots are disposed of, frequently yield old boxes of buttons which may be purchased for a trifle. One thing, I know, you'll be surprised at the quantity of antique buttons of jet, cut steel, glass, bone and ivory still around.

On the start make your collection general. Later on you may want to concentrate on one or two varieties which might

include pearl, picture, jewel, paper-weight or military buttons.

A good wash of soap and water will bring most buttons back to life. Some, especially the fancy metal ones, will require something stronger. You will find a bath of glass wax, which may be purchased at the paint and cleaning aids counter in most large stores, will do the trick. Simply drop your buttons into a dish of glass wax and allow them to remain about twenty minutes. Then with an old toothbrush give them a vigorous scrubbing. Since the decorations on old buttons are usually riveted on, you need have little fear of harming them by rubbing. After all the tarnish and dirt have fallen away, drop the buttons in a warm suds and swish them around. Rinse in clear warm water and rub dry, making sure all the cleansing solution is removed, and you'll be amazed at how clear and sparkling your buttons will emerge.

Of course you will want to mount your collection to display them to advantage. Glossy white cardboard, cut to a size, depending on the number of buttons to be used on each, is most convenient. But please remember buttons should not be crowded to look their best. Title your buttons. And no doubt, after carrying your hobby this far, you will have gathered interesting bits of additional information on many of your button findings. This should be included also, perhaps as a typed text on the back of the card.

As Grandma said, "Collecting old buttons is a fascinating hobby." But your button interest, which requires a minimum of capital, may, like several collectors I know, develop into a profitable small time business. With careful cleaning, and artistic mounting, these attractive and decorative old buttons may be made saleable to dress and dressmaker supply shops since buttons of Victorian vintage are particularly appropriate for today's styles. Some of the unusual antique ones, which are jewellery pieces in themselves, may be converted into ear rings or the popular lapel pin, and as such will find ready sale with excellent returns.

□ □ □

### Aiding dental decay

Dentists believe that consumption of too many sweets, particularly between meals, is the leading cause of dental decay. Dentists advise that if parents wish to give their children sweets they should be given only at mealtime when the heavy flow of saliva washes away most of the sugar. Regular brushing of the teeth after meals also helps to protect them against the dangers of decay.

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*Milk*  
*Twist*  
**BREAD**

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## Country Diary

THE tenth month — how fast the year spins! Neither hurried nor flurried. Even, calm and purposeful, the months are the milestones of the year, and to many of us country folk October ranks very near the top, bringing its own joys and pleasures. That strange and lovely mood of Nature called Indian Summer is here again to give inspiration and delight in the gorgeous blendings of russet, crimson, copper and gold of leaves and berries; in a sprinkling of purple and white asters and yellow goldenrod left over from September. Nature never errs with her color schemes. She is the one great artist who knows all there is to know about mixing her colors.

No other season affects the human spirit in the same way. Indian summer arouses vague feelings of restlessness intermittent with quiet happiness, and brings back nostalgic memories of past times and other places. In early morning the

grass will be a-glitter with hoar-frost, which quickly disappears in the warming sunshine. Stately pheasants come up with their brood to rustle in the crisped stubble on the chance of a snack. There may be pickings for breakfast. If they come closer there will be a handout of table scraps for the poults, now nearly as large as their parents. Around noon crickets rasp sandpaper wings in warm, open spaces. Wasps light on the window-sills and meander up the panes, and big, brown bees buzz over the remnants of the clover patch. The tingling air as in August — and one realizes the satisfaction of another good harvest, the "ingathering" spoken of by Saxon minstrels long ago. To quote from the glorious old hymn: "All is safely gathered in, ere the winter storms begin." It seems impossible that once again has man's inhumanity to man broken out, across the Pacific Ocean, a challenge to all who seek and work for goodwill and peace in this upset world.

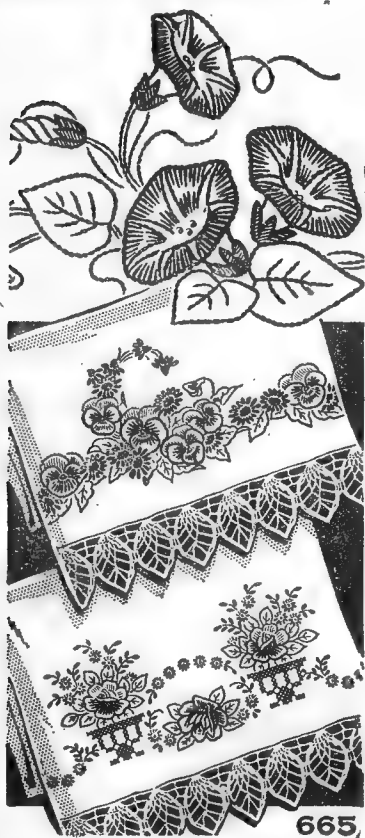
There is a sort of consciousness or expectation in the air, of wings beating southward. If you listen, any night now you may hear them passing over, for this is the month when the wild geese start their trek. Their call is described as honking, but to me they sound like a pack of heavenly hounds barking as they stream across the sky. If you are so fortunate as to see them in daylight, you hear them long before they appear. They come into view, high and far, usually in clear-cut wedge or arrow formation, but sometimes in a long, single oblique line, and occasionally in Indian file. On they go, at effortless speed, with powerful, drumming wing-beat accompanied by conversation. Our Canada goose is a magnificent bird, and we may well be proud of him. He is brave, beautiful, mighty, with all the qualities of nobility. He is monogamous, chooses only one mate, and if she dies he mates no more. He will fight like fury to protect her and her nest. Today's deranged world would be changed if the humans in it possessed these virtues.

□ □ □

### Between-meal snacks

Between-meal snacks that are planned to supplement the day's menu can make a real contribution to nutrition. Growing children, expectant and nursing mothers, active workers and those who are trying to regain health and strength frequently need more food in a day than they can comfortably consume in three meals. The secret is in eating the right between-meals food at the right time between meals.

### Guest Lovelies



665,

Laura Wheeler

Make visitors welcome and the family happy with fine linens! Pine-apple design edges linens embroidered with favorite flowers.

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OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



dry before painting. The first coat is made of one part zonolite and two parts of hard wall. The finish is one part zonolite to three parts hard wall. — (Mrs. L. M., Corning, Sask.)

**ANSWER:** I consulted professional painters about this and they told me that seeing zonolite is counted one of the very fastest drying agents, then three days should be lots of time to allow before painting. You'll need a filler on the wall before painting. The same painters expressed a preference for alantint, the washable paint for this.

#### READERS TELL ME...

So many kind letters have come in with helpful hints pertaining to various questions handled in this department. I

## LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

(Continued from page 48)

feel like mentioning a few of these:

From Mrs. C. H., Chase, B.C., comes this cute tip when making jam. "When the jam is right thickness to take from stove place the kettle into a larger vessel (like dishpan) of cold water. The jam will automatically jell or solidify enough to be jelly-like."

From Mrs. J. K., Manyberries, Alta. "If the cream you are going to churn into butter should be rather stale, add a little soda to it and the stale taste will go into the buttermilk, leaving the butter sweet." (This answers the

question sent in some months back on various phases of butter-making).

**NOTE:** All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal. Just address your letters: AUNT SAL, IN CARE OF THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY, ALBERTA. Because there has been such an increase in the number of letters sent in to this department you are advised to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope to insure yourself of a reply during the month following. There is no charge for this service.

## Stand-ins for meat

Meat alternates are food which can take the place of meat. For example, eggs can double for steak and baked beans can be made do for stew occasionally. Whatever the meat alternate is, make the serving generous. If it is macaroni and cheese, make it cheese and macaroni because it is the cheese that is taking the place of meat.

□ □ □

## POPCORN LOLLIPOPS

Make popcorn lollipops by forming popcorn balls around "all-day suckers." The sticks make handy holders, keep the children's hands clean.



The illustration depicts a whimsical scene. On the left, a character with a large, ornate turban and a monocle sits on a cushion, holding a small cup of coffee. In the center, a traditional oil lamp sits on a small table. To the right, two more characters are present: one holding a large, leafy fan and another pointing towards the coffee. A speech bubble from the character with the fan reads: "YOU JUST CAN'T LOSE WHEN YOU SERVE NABOB!". In the bottom right corner, a large box of Nabob Coffee is shown, with the brand name prominently displayed. A small character, similar to the one with the monocle, is standing next to the box. The text "NABOB Coffee REGULAR GRIND" is visible on the box.

Up to a standard—not down to a price! That's why you get more real coffee enjoyment with Nabob . . . a taste-tantalizing aroma . . . a mellow, rich, satisfying flavor. Nabob quality makes the difference. Ask for Nabob and enjoy coffee at its delicious best.

To make Good Coffee . . .  
Start with Good Coffee . . .  
Start with NABOB

K150W





# Selected RECIPES

## MERINGUE SHELLS

- 4 egg whites  
(Beat until foamy)  
Add —  
½ tsp. salt  
1 tsp. cream of tartar  
1 cup sugar  
(Add a tablespoon at a time)

Beat well after each tablespoon is added; then beat until stiff peaks form.

Shape meringues on heavy wrapping paper (ungreased) on cookie sheet. Hollow out centers with back of teaspoon which has been dipped in warm water.

Bake in slow oven (250°) 60 to 70 minutes, or until dry. (Use an oven thermometer if your oven has no regulator.)

Makes 12 medium-size meringue shells.

## PINEAPPLE EGGNOG

- 2 eggs  
3 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup milk  
½ cup pineapple juice  
Separate eggs. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and milk. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Add pineapple juice and mix well. Serves two.

## CHILI BEANS

- 1 lb. ground raw beef  
½ cup chopped onion  
2 cups cooked white (navy) beans  
1 cup chili sauce  
1 to 2 tablespoons chili powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 small bay leaf  
4 whole cloves  
½ teaspoon pepper

Brown beef and chopped onion in a dry pan, stirring constantly. Add cooked beans and stir for about 5 minutes. If mixture thickens too much during cooking, additional vegetable water or tomato juice may be added. Yield: six to eight servings.

## STEAMED FRUIT PUDDING

- 2 cups canned fruit with juice  
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour OR  
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sifted  
pastry flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
½ teaspoon salt  
2 tablespoons shortening  
½ cup milk

Cut fruit in small pieces, pour fruit and juice into the greased top of a double boiler. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt; cut in shortening and add milk. Spread over fruit. Set over boiling water, cover closely and steam 35 minutes. Turn out to serve. Yield: six servings.

## APPLE CUPS

- 3 small apples  
1 cup sifted all-purpose flour  
OR 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons  
sifted pastry flour  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
2 tablespoons sugar  
½ teaspoon salt  
1 egg  
½ cup milk  
2 tablespoons melted shortening  
Pare, halve and core apples. Mix and sift flour, baking powder, sugar and salt. Beat egg and milk in a mixing bowl. Add dry ingredients all at once, stirring only enough to moisten. Do not over-stir. Add melt-

ed shortening. Place batter in six large greased muffin tins. Place an apple-half in each muffin tin, core side up, on top of batter. Fill centre of each apple with brown sugar, sprinkle lightly with mixed spices and dot with butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375°F., until apples are tender and cakes baked, about 30 to 40 minutes. Serve with cream or pudding sauce. Yield: six servings.

□ □ □

## Those bothersome left-overs

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

WHEN berry or grape juice is left, either from opening a can or canning, pour it in an ice-cube tray to freeze and use the colored cubes in lemonade. Or fill glasses with them and add water — drink, in this case, when the ice is nearly melted. The gay cubes add a party touch to simple snacks.

Syrup left over from spiced fruits makes an excellent basting for ham, pork or veal roasts. It is also good added to a French dressing that is to be used for fruit salad.

Rinse left-over creamed and buttered vegetables with water before storing them. This washing removes the cream and butter sauce before it becomes congealed and prepares the vegetables for a second trip to the table in a toss salad or new dish.

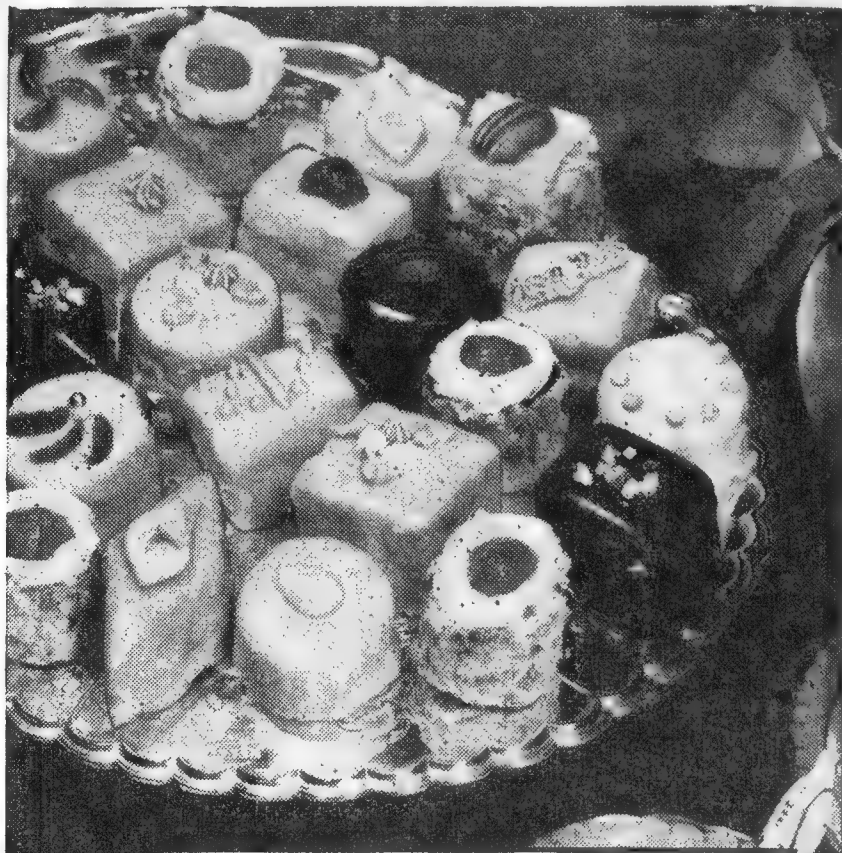
Cut left-over meat into small pieces, add to gravy, and serve over toast or freshly boiled potatoes.

To preserve the left-over egg yolks from a recipe requiring only egg whites, place them in a small bowl and cover with two tablespoons of salad oil. They will keep soft and fresh in your ice-box until used, and are convenient to have on hand. Or, they may be cooked and used in a fish or chicken salad.

Should unused honey become granulated, place the jar in a bowl of warm water until the granulation disappears.

When recipe calls for the white of an egg, punch a small hole in one end of the shell and shake vigorously over a dish. The white comes out, the yolk stays in. Place a strip of scotch tape over the hole and return shell containing yolk to the icebox to keep fresh.

To freshen pecans, simply soak shelled pecans in cold sweet milk to cover, for an hour or over night in the icebox. Pour off milk and roll them in a towel to absorb moisture. They will taste like fresh pecans.



## Pets of the Party...

### Starry PETITS FOURS by MAGIC

Each one daintier, more delectable, than the one before — these pretty Petits Fours to grace your party fare! And you can make them puff-light, enchantingly delicate, with Magic Baking Powder! Insist on Magic always, to ensure perfect cakes and protect costly ingredients, at less than 1¢ per average baking!

### MAGIC PETITS FOURS CAKE

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup sifted pastry flour or  | 5 tbsps. butter             |
| ¾ cup sifted hard-wheat flour | ½ cup fine granulated sugar |
| and 1 tbsp. corn starch       | 2 eggs                      |
| 1 tsp. Magic Baking Powder    | 1 tsp. grated lemon rind    |
| ¼ tsp. salt                   | 3 tbsps. milk               |
|                               | ½ tsp. vanilla              |

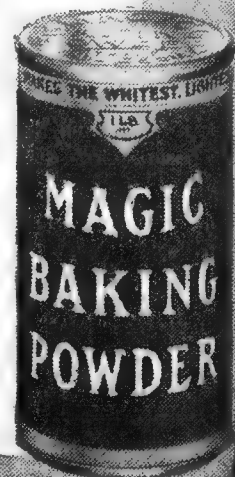
Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream butter; gradually blend in sugar. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition; stir in lemon rind. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk, combining lightly after each addition. Turn into an 8-inch square cake pan which has been greased and lined in the bottom with greased paper. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 25 minutes. Let stand on cake cooler for 10

minutes, then turn out and remove paper. When cold, trim away side crusts and split cake into 3 layers; put together again with a thin spread of Royal Pudding (made up in any of its flavors) or with jam; press layers together lightly. Turn cake top-side down and cut into squares or diamonds with a sharp knife, or cut into fancy shapes with sharp little cookie cutters. Spread with butter icing or arrange, well apart, on cake cooler and cover with the accompanying Petits Fours Frosting. Decorate as desired.

### PETITS FOURS FROSTING

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ¼ tsp. plain gelatine  | ¼ cup water                 |
| 1 tsp. cold water      | 1 pound icing sugar, sifted |
| ¼ cup granulated sugar | 1 large egg white           |
| 1 tbsp. corn syrup     | 2 tbsps. shortening         |
|                        | ½ tsp. vanilla              |

Soften gelatine in the 1 tsp. cold water. In top of double boiler combine sugar, corn syrup and the ¼ cup water; over direct heat, bring just to a full rolling boil, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Remove from heat and stir in softened gelatine; cool to 120° (just a little hotter than lukewarm). Stir in sifted icing sugar and then the unbeaten egg white, shortening and vanilla. Place cake cooler of little cakes on a clean dry metal or porcelain table top; slowly pour frosting over little cakes until they are coated. When frosting has been poured, lift cake rack and with a spatula scrape frosting from table top and return to saucepan; heat over hot water until again of pouring consistency and pour over unfrosted cakes — continue in this way until all cakes have been frosted. For variety, frosting may be divided and tinted delicate pastel shades or a little melted chocolate may be added and the frosting thinned with hot water.

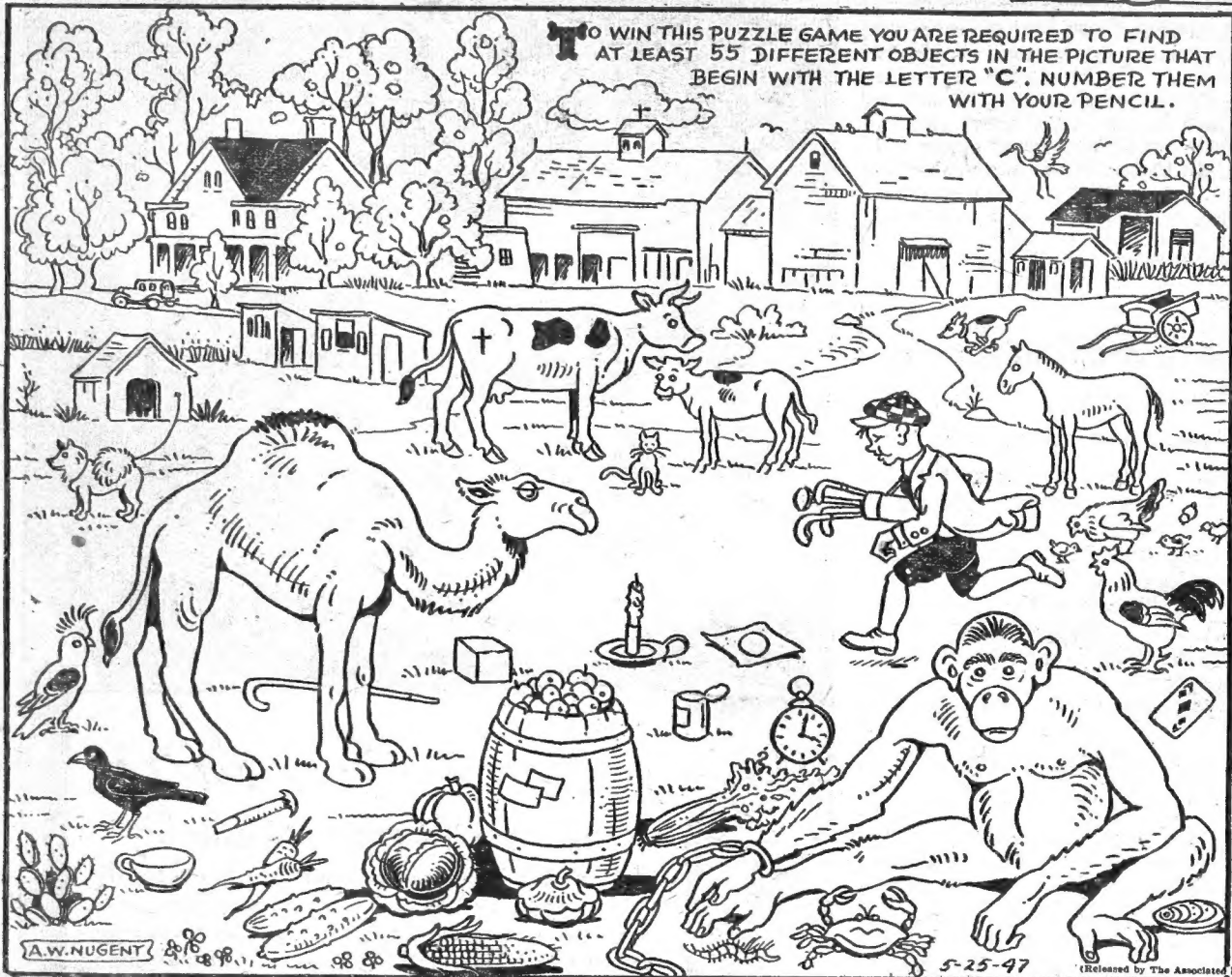




# FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY  
A.W. NUGENT  
THE WORLD'S  
LEADING  
PUZZLEMAKER

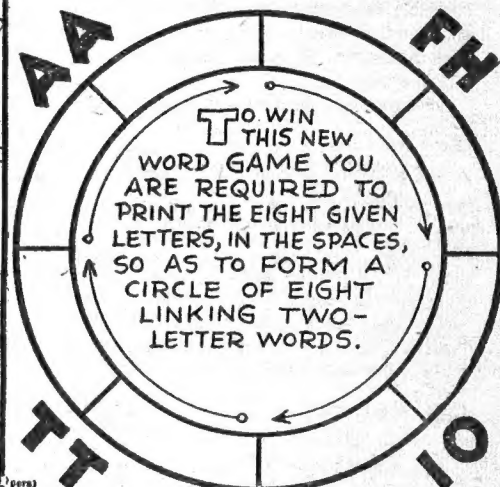
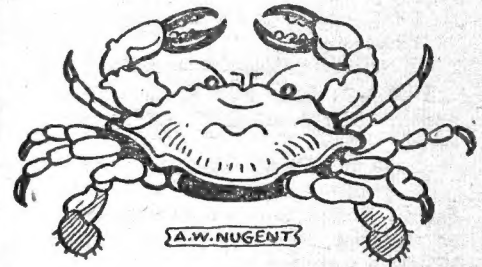


TO WIN THIS PUZZLE GAME YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FIND AT LEAST 55 DIFFERENT OBJECTS IN THE PICTURE THAT BEGIN WITH THE LETTER "C". NUMBER THEM WITH YOUR PENCIL.

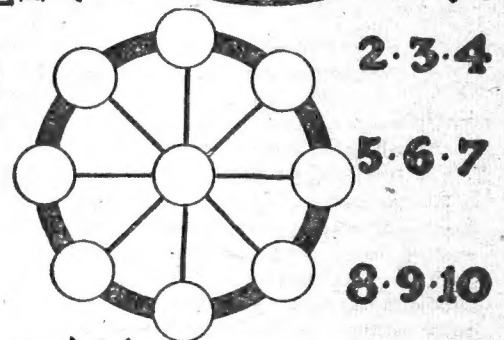
TRY TO PRINT FIVE DIFFERENT VOWELS, ONE OVER EACH DASH, TO COMPLETE ONE LARGE WORD

L \_ C \_ T \_ O \_ N \_ R \_ Y

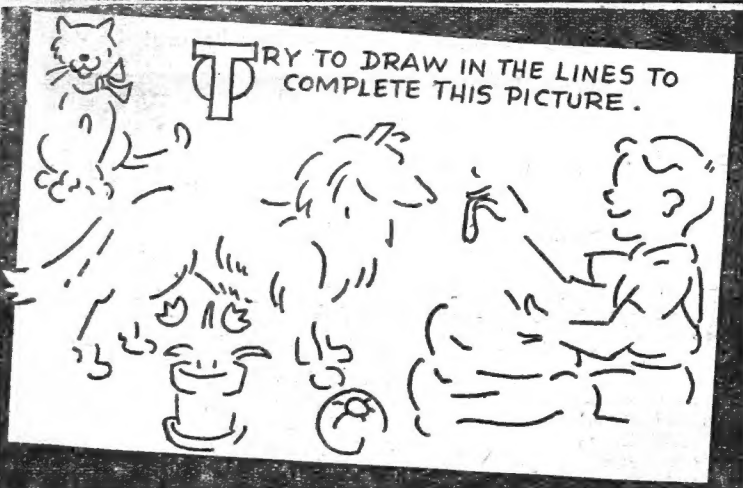
A FISHERMAN WAS ASKED HOW MANY CRABS HE HAD CAUGHT. BEING SOMEWHAT OF A MATHEMATICIAN HE REPLIED: "IF YOU ADD  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$  AND  $\frac{1}{9}$  OF MY CRABS TOGETHER, YOU WOULD GET 29." HOW MANY DID HE HAVE?



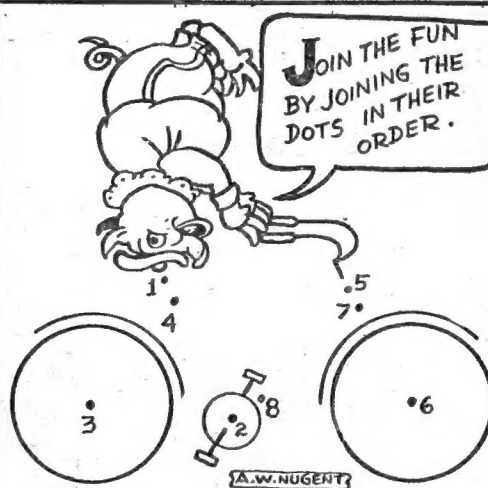
TO WIN THIS NEW WORD GAME YOU ARE REQUIRED TO PRINT THE EIGHT GIVEN LETTERS, IN THE SPACES, SO AS TO FORM A CIRCLE OF EIGHT LINKING TWO-LETTER WORDS.



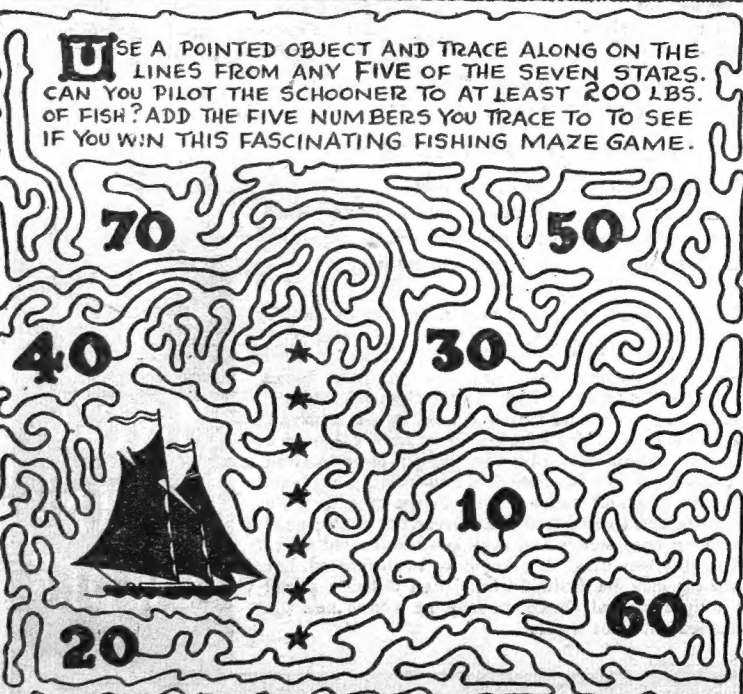
MAKE EACH OF THE FOUR ROWS OF THREE NUMBERS, ADD TO EIGHTEEN, BY WRITING THE GIVEN NUMBERS IN THE CORRECT CIRCLES.



TRY TO DRAW IN THE LINES TO COMPLETE THIS PICTURE.



JOIN THE FUN BY JOINING THE DOTS IN THEIR ORDER.



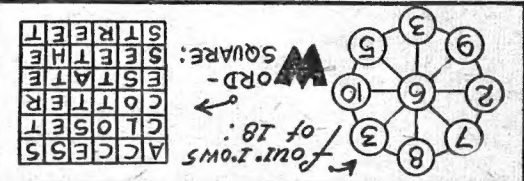
USE A POINTED OBJECT AND TRACE ALONG ON THE LINES FROM ANY FIVE OF THE SEVEN STARS. CAN YOU PILOT THE SCHOONER TO AT LEAST 200 LBS. OF FISH? ADD THE FIVE NUMBERS YOU TRACE TO TO SEE IF YOU WIN THIS FASCINATING FISHING MAZE GAME.

FILL IN THE WORDS TO FIT THE DEFINITIONS TO MAKE THE SQUARE READ THE SAME ACROSS AS DOWN.

- 1, APPROACH;
- 2, CUPBOARD;
- 3, A COTTAGER;
- 4, LANDED PROPERTY;
- 5, TO BOIL;
- 6, A PAVED ROAD.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS



LINKING TWO-LETTER WORDS: ATIFAH  
THE FISHERMAN CAUGHT FORTY-FIVE CRABS.  
FIVE VOWELS: ELOCUTIONARY.  
CROW, COMB, CROSS, CANDLE, CANDLESTICK.  
CAMEL, CAN, CANE, CANINE, CAR, CARROT, CATERPILLAR, CATTLE, CELERY, CHAIN, CHECKER, CHEEK, CHEST, CHICK, CHICKEN, CHILD, CHIMNEY, CHIM, PANZEE, CHISEL, CHOW, CIRCLE, CLAM, CLAWS, CLOCK, CLOTH, CLOTHES, CLOUD, CLOVER, CLOVEN HOOF, CLUBS, COAT, COCK, COCKATOO, COLT, COLLAR, CORD, CORN, CRAB, CRANE, CUFF, CUCUMBER, CUP, CUBECOP, OBJECTS: CABBAGE, CACTUS, CADDIE, CALF, CAMEL, CAN, CANE, CANINE, CAR, CARROT, CATERPILLAR, CATTLE, CELERY, CHAIN, CHECKER, CHEEK, CHEST, CHICK, CHICKEN, CHILD, CHIMNEY, CHIM, PANZEE, CHISEL, CHOW, CIRCLE, CLAM, CLAWS, CLOCK, CLOTH, CLOTHES, CLOUD, CLOVER, CLOVEN HOOF, CLUBS, COAT, COCK, COCKATOO, COLT, COLLAR, CORD, CORN, CRAB, CRANE, CUFF, CUCUMBER, CUP, CUBECOP, CROW, COMB, CROSS, CANDLE, CANDLESTICK.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

5-25-47



## Nero didn't destroy Rome

IT was not the fiddling emperor, Nero, who destroyed Rome but a horde of insects. The Pontine marshes surrounding the city were teeming with mosquitoes. Mercenary soldiers brought malaria to the marshes and the mosquitoes carried the disease to the citizens of Rome who had no resistance to the plague. The malaria-ridden populace became so lethargic that the Roman Empire was allowed to fall with little effort on anyone's part to prevent it.

This is the claim of R. H. Painter, head of the livestock insect laboratory at Lethbridge, Alberta, in a recent talk before the Calgary Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Painter also attributed the death of the Aztec and Inca civilizations of Central and South America to a smashing victory of the insect world against man.

Commenting on Mr. Painter's remarks, C-I-L's Agricultural News states that humanity's war against insects is by no means ended. But the battles won by man continue to increase as agricultural scientists forge new weapons in their chemical laboratories. And the more weapons they introduce the more they learn about the wily habits of insects. DDT, for example, was hailed as a wonder insecticide lethal to most bugs. Then one day in the U.S. a strain of flies was found that laughed at DDT. A year or so later similar "super flies" were reported by Canadian dairymen. The scientists got busy with their test tubes and by modifying the DDT molecule, soon produced a new insecticide — methoxychlor — which was not only deadly to the ordinary fly but to the "spur fly" and many other insects as well.

Grasshoppers no longer hold the same terror for western Canadian farmers since the introduction of new insecticides to combat them. The European red mite which has menaced Canadian orchards for many years met its match when parathion was recommended for mite control two years ago. The wireworm was another pest that reduced the value of Canada's crops by millions of dollars each year. Thanks to chemistry, a new product known as gamma benzene hexachloride can now reduce the wireworm population to a point where it is no longer dangerous.

While it is not expected that the conflict between man and insects will ever end, complete co-operation between the farmers, entomologists and chemists could certainly keep man a few steps ahead of insects and prevent them from inheriting the earth.

## UNIVERSAL AUGER GRAIN LOADERS

Immediate Delivery. Equipped with wheels, carriage, hoist, hitch and belt. 20 ft. (popular size), capacity 25 bushels per minute. Built right, priced right. All the best features. (Less tires and tubes). Only—

# \$184.50

3-H.P. Clarks Thunderbolt Engine for above. Only **\$114.00**



## THE CUSTOMER IS KING AT RIBTOR

Every item in this list is a Blue Ribbon Champion in Quality and Value, selected to give you outstanding bargains for your October Dollars.

We sell you at less than wholesale prices.

# Hand-Picked Bargains for October from Ribtor



### ARMY SURPLUS

### COOEY RIFLES

22 calibre, model 82, Cooley's most expensive single shot rifle. Chambered to take 22 short, 22 long, 22 long rifle cartridges. 27" tapered steel barrel. Full grained walnut stocks, front and rear sights provide real shooting accuracy. Complete with sling. Only **\$8.95**

### AIR MATTRESSES

For perfect comfort anywhere. Light weight, easily carried. Each only **\$10.95**

### Open-End Wrenches

New. Well-known brands, drop forged. Opening 3/4" to 1 1/2". Worth **89c**

### STEEL TOOL BOXES

Ex-ammunition boxes. 15"x7"x8 1/2". Each only **95c**  
25 1/4"x8 3/4"x8 1/2". Each only **\$1.79**  
46 1/2"x12"x6". Each only **\$6.95**

### Bicycle Kick Stands

Each only **49c**

### "STROMBERG" VACUUM and FUEL PUMP TESTERS

Has a wide variety of uses. Including testing vacuum, sticky valves, weak valve springs, fuel pump, compression test, loose valve timing, etc. In black metal case with necessary rubber tubing and fittings. Regular list price, \$11.50. Brand new. **\$5.85**  
U. S. Surplus

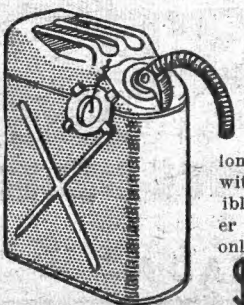
### SET OF 5 WRENCHES

Open End. War Surplus. Drop Forged. British Sizes. Each set only **\$1.00**

### Campers' Equipment

The largest stock of tents, sleeping bags and campers' equipment is available for your selection at Ribtor.

### JERRY CANS

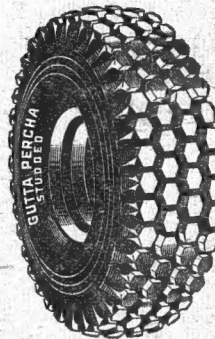


Ideal for car owners, garages, farmers, ranchers, etc. Capacity 4 Imperial gallons. Complete with new flexible steel strainer spout. Each only **\$3.95**

## SAVE ON TIRES

First Grade Fully Guaranteed.

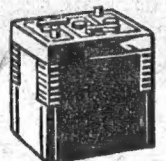
600x16—4-ply	Studded or	Each only	\$20.93
600x16—6-ply	Road Grip	Each only	27.05
650x16—4-ply		Each only	26.75
650x16—6-ply—Road Grip		Each only	\$32.67
450x500x20—6-ply—Ground Grip		Each only	17.50
700x16—6-ply—Ground Grip		Each only	35.25
710x15—4-ply—Studded		Each only	25.76
670x15—6-ply—Studded		Each only	29.25
700x20—8-ply—Fleetliner. Reg.		\$83.45.	
Ribtor Price, only		61.57	
825x20—10-ply—Studded. Reg.		\$144.80.	
Ribtor Price, only		106.87	



## SAVE ON BATTERIES

Nationally-Known Manufacturers

Get that new battery now at these amazingly low prices, and be ready for quick, powerful start and efficient service all winter.  
7"x9"—Group 1—13-plate (12-month guarantee). Each only **\$13.95**  
15-plate, Heavy (15-month guarantee). Each only **\$14.95**  
17-plate, Heavy (21-month guarantee). Each only **\$18.35**  
17-plate, Extra Heavy (24-month guarantee) **\$19.50**  
7"x10 1/2"—Group 2—15-plate, Heavy (15-month guarantee). Each only **\$14.95**  
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7 1/4"x10 1/2"—High, Ford—17-plate, Heavy (18-month guarantee). Each only **\$17.95**  
4"x19 1/2"—Long. 15-plate, Heavy (15-month guarantee). Each only **\$16.25**

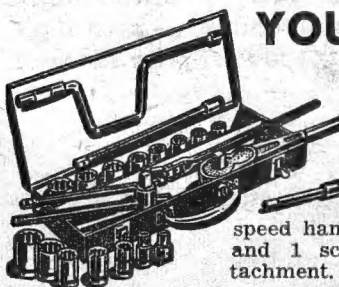


**6-VOLT BRAND NEW**

## YOU SAVE \$10 ON THESE

### 1/2" Drive Socket Sets

WAR SURPLUS. 19 high quality tools at a gigantic saving. All in metal case. Set consists of 13 sockets: 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 19/32, 25/32, 3/4, 11/16, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16, 1", 1 1/16. 1 reversible ratchet, 1 flex handle, 1 sliding T. handle, 1 speed handle, 1 extension and 1 screw driver attachment. Only **\$14.98**



speed handle, 1 extension and 1 screw driver attachment. Only

**\$14.98**

## FIRST TIME OFFERED ARMY SURPLUS MOTORCYCLE REPAIR KIT

Brand New. Less than 1/2 Price. Worth \$15.00

A handy tool kit for around the car, tractor or workshop. The three items, Schrader Tire Tester, 8" Crescent Wrench and 6" combination pliers are worth more than the asking price. The set also includes 1 Flaring tool, 1 spark plug wrench, 2 tire tools, 1 screw driver, 7 open-end wrenches, etc., etc. A total of 19 items including canvas tool roll. All brand new.

ONLY

**5.95**

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"THE BEST ADDRESS IN THE WEST FOR VALUE"



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## ✓ Performance Leaders!

Chevrolet's great Valve-in-Head engines can do more work per gallon of gas than any other gasoline engine of the same displacement now in use. They're smooth, rugged and powerful — masters of the job!

## ✓ Payload Leaders!

Low operating and repair costs of Chevrolet trucks are an outgrowth of finest engineering and rugged Advance-Design construction. Chevrolet trucks let you deliver the goods with real reduction in cost per ton per mile.

## ✓ Popularity Leaders!

For the last full year, Chevrolet outsold all competition. That's evidence of owner satisfaction earned through the years — proof, yes proof beyond any question or doubt, that Chevrolet is the most-wanted truck.

## ✓ Price Leaders!

You're money ahead with these new Chevrolet trucks! Chevrolet's rock-bottom initial cost — outstandingly low cost of operation and maintenance — and high trade-in value, all add up to the lowest price for you.

• You can expect great things of these new Chevrolet trucks. They're the most powerful trucks Chevrolet has ever built, yet they cost surprisingly little to operate. Three rugged, wonder-working Valve-in-Head engines — the Thriftmaster 92-h.p., Loadmaster 105-h.p. and the big new 110-h.p. Torquemaster — bring you performance that saves you time and money. New Power-Jet carburetion provides smooth, quick acceleration, and the 4-speed Synchro-Mesh transmission is standard equipment from the 1-ton to the 3-ton (optional in 1/2 and 3/4-ton) which means faster shifting and greater safety on the grades. To you, this means wonderful new performance . . . less time on the road . . . lower cost per ton-mile. So do yourself a favor. Visit your Chevrolet dealer's showroom today. Chevrolet trucks — and only Chevrolet trucks — provide what you want.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



F50-CT-4

BUILT IN CANADA • PROVED IN CANADA • FOR CANADIANS

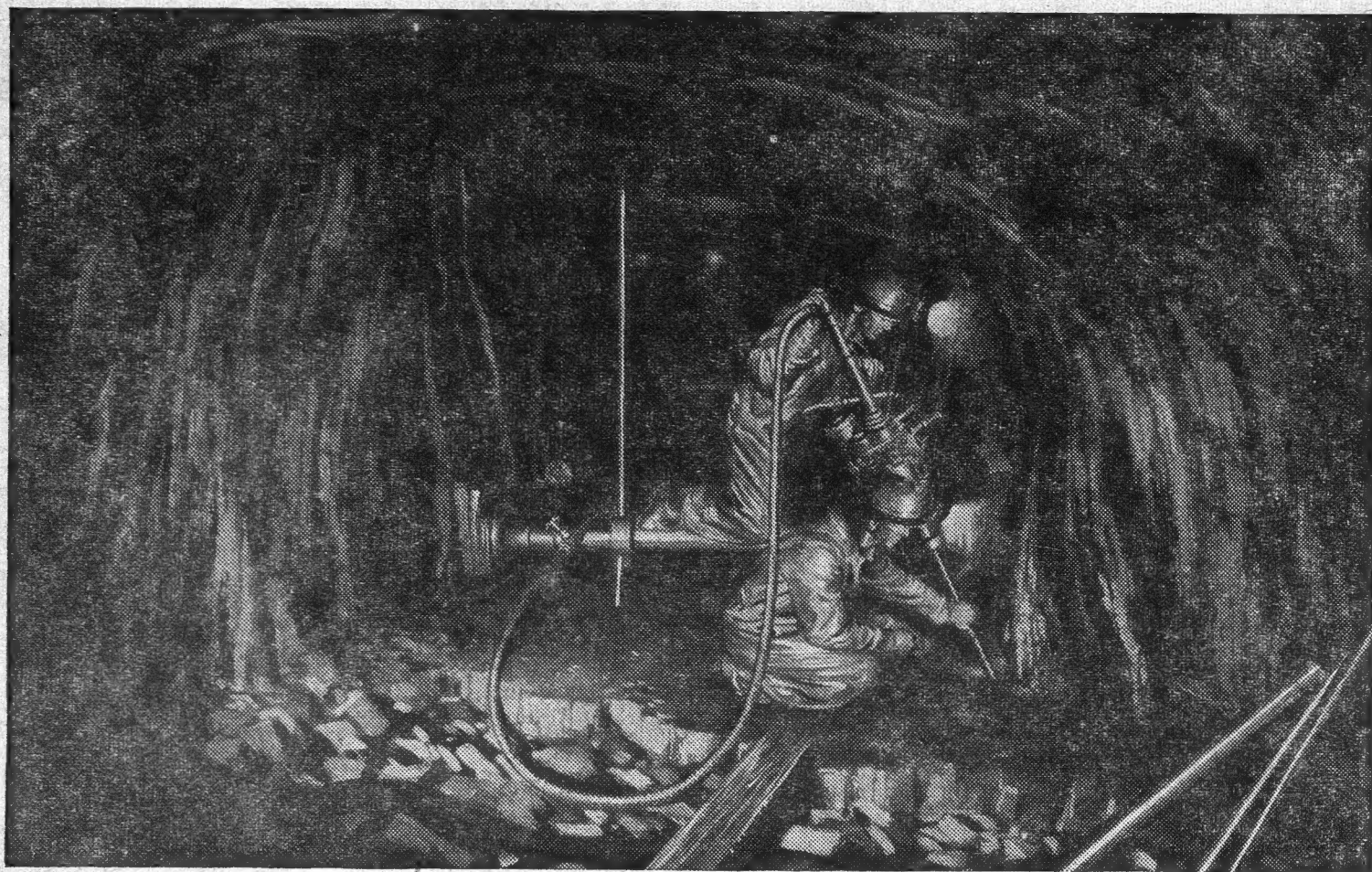




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CANADA P

THE WORLD



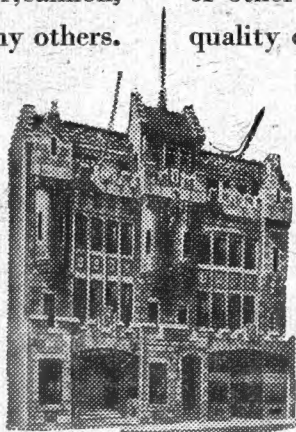
*Canada, world's second largest producer of gold, exports more than ninety-five percent of her product—  
an important contribution to the world supply of this universal medium of international exchange.*

## Why Seagram's sells Canada first

**T**his is an adaptation of one of a series of advertisements which, for the past two years, The House of Seagram has published in magazines and newspapers printed in many languages and countries throughout the world. These advertisements feature various Canadian products—lumber, salmon, furs, nickel, apples, plywood and many others.

❖ ❖ ❖

One out of every three dollars we Canadians earn comes to us as a result of foreign trade. This campaign is designed to help all Canadian industries and, consequently, to help put money in the pockets of every Canadian citizen.



Nature has endowed our country with an almost limitless supply of valuable resources. Properly used and converted to manufactured goods, these resources can carry our nation to unprecedented greatness. But first, the peoples of other lands must learn of the prestige and quality of Canadian products.

❖ ❖ ❖

*The House of Seagram believes that it is in the interest of every Canadian manufacturer to help the sale of all Canadian products in foreign markets. It is in this spirit that these advertisements are being produced and published throughout the world.*

## The House of Seagram